INSURANCE
No business has thrived like Insurance during last 10 years.
15

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

INSURANCE
Indian companies are able to absorb double and treble the business of 1929.
16

VOL. XIX NO. 241- BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA.

OUR FISTS ARE AT YOUR DISPOSAL !

OFFER TO PREMIER

"LEGION OF LOYALISTS" TO CHUCK OUT "REDS"

LONDON, Oct. 13.

A new feature of electioneering is being introduced in present campaign by the formation of the "Legion of Loyalists" organisation, nearly 200 strong.

Athletic young men have banded themselves together in "political police force" with the intention of combating hooliganism during the election and have offered their services to the Prime Minister and the supporters of National Government. The chief organiser, a six-foot young man, L. J. Hirst, who is directing operations from Chiswick home says:

"We invite any National Government speaker who finds Communists trying to break up his meetings to call upon us. We are prepared to act as stewards and use our fists to do any amount of chucking out if necessary."

Branches of the legion are already being formed in various provincial centres and there are numerous applicants for membership.—Reuter.

TORY SLUICE GATES OPEN

Gandhi "Who Robbed Lancashire Of Its Livelihood"!

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 13.

What will happen to India when the Tories come in power was indicated in a speech last night by Mr. Stourton who was adopted Conservative candidate for South Salford.

Mr. Stourton made a vehement attack on Gandhiji. He said, "I was horrified and disgusted that Gandhi should come to Lancashire and actually be feted by the people whose very livelihood he has robbed. It shows short-sightedness of a certain section of the population that they will bend and pay homage to a man who has encompassed their ruin. Only a man like Gandhi will have the impertinence to come among people whom he has done his best to ruin. Time is fast coming when we must tell him plainly what we think of him—a man who pretends to speak in the name of half-starved dumb millions but who failed utterly to settle internecine quarrel last week."

SHARKEY BEATS CARNERA ON POINTS.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

New York, Oct. 12.—Sharkey beat Carnera on points in the fifteen-round bout at Ebbetsfield to-night.

The New York Boxing Commission had recognised this bout as for the World's Championship.

DETAILS OF THE BOUT.

Carnera was thrashed into helplessness, and was almost out on his feet. To this state was the giant Italian reduced by Sharkey who fought one of the greatest fights of his career. There was a remarkable scene in the fourth round when Sharkey floored Carnera with a left to the jaw. Carnera rose after a count of six, but he was very groggy and collapsed. The referee allowed him to rise again. Sharkey, mad with frenzy, was rushing round the ring like one possessed, and yelling at the referee to disqualify Carnera for going down twice. Sharkey went to his corner believing that the fight was over, but the referee motioned him to proceed which ruling was correct since Carnera was not absolutely helpless. Carnera unquestionably improved, but his physical advantage and mediocre skill were not good enough against the American's experience and supreme cleverness. After a poor start Sharkey attacked savagely and often had the Italian troubled.—Reuter's Special.

"I Would Consider It Nothing If We Had To Give Million Lives For Our Liberty"

—MAHATMA.

ROUSING RECEPTION TO GANDHIJI BY NATIONAL LABOUR CLUB

Henderson's Tribute To India's Sole Spokesman

"I HAVE NOT COME HERE TO BEG INDEPENDENCE FOR INDIA," ... ASSURES GANDHIJI.

TWO "PRECIOUS JIMMIES" WHO WERE MISSING !

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Mr. Henderson, welcoming Mahatma Gandhi at a reception given by the National Labour Club, hoped that delegates to the Round Table Conference would get down to business after the election and secure a satisfactory termination to the Conference.

Gandhiji said: "I would consider it nothing if we had to give a million lives for our liberty; but I hope the Congress will conduct its campaign throughout non-violently, and truthfully. So whether it is with one life or a million that we have to pay, I am hoping and praying that it will be possible for the future historian to say that India fought and won her liberty without shedding human blood."

"Good Old Uncle, Good Old Gandhi"

Cries of "Good Old Uncle Arthur" and "Good Old Gandhi" were raised, when the leader of the British Labour Party and the leader of the Indian people entered the Caxton Hall to-night where the National Labour Club held a reception in honour of the delegates of the Round Table Conference. There were present in the gathering a number of prospective Labour candidates at the forthcoming General Election, prominent Trade Union leaders and supporters of the Labour party in the country.

"Where?" I asked one of the organisers of the meeting. "Where is MacDonald?, where is Thomas?"

"TWO JIMMIES."

He sarcastically told me "you will find the two Jimmies who have now become precious gems to be treasured in the Northcliffe House or perhaps in Carlton Club appealing in the name of the nation or the voters' mandate."

GREETED BY ALL.

Besides Mr. Henderson, there were present old veterans of the Labour Party including Mr. Clynes, Mr. Canon Donaldson, Messrs. John Cliffe, Bunny, Pendley and Pugh.

Mr. Pugh anxiously approached Mahatma Gandhi and inquired if he did not feel cold, as he waded through a dense fog on his way from Knight's Bridge.

WELCOMED IN INDIAN FASHION

Old and young saluted him and a number of women greeted him in the Indian style taking their lessons in salute from the few Indians who were present.

As Mr. Henderson rose to speak, he was given rousing cheers, the crowd shouting, "good luck, uncle Arthur."

TRIBUTE TO GANDHIJI.

Mr. Henderson said: "May I say how delighted I am to have the opportunity of presiding over this reception to Mahatma Gandhi. I am not going to make a long speech. This is an election meeting. We are delighted to welcome our visitor, (loud and prolonged cheers) who has come amongst us, as I believe, with a genuine desire to settle the great problem of the future relationship of his country and ours. I know that there would be none in the House or in the whole Labour Movement who would not desire the accomplishment of a great and most desirable and most essential object of Great Britain as the result of the deliberations of the Round Table Conference. It would be a great disappointment to most of us, if anything interfered in any way so as to prevent a satisfactory solution of the great problem of the future of India.

"I personally regret the temporary cessation of negotiations as a result of this unwanted election. But, however, disappointing it may be to Mahatma Gandhi, in his search of a solution for this great problem, I trust the Indian leaders will continue to exercise patience a little longer, so that when the election is over, the representatives on the Conference will get down very diligently to business and try to bring the Conference to a satisfactory termination.

LABOUR SYMPATHY.

"Members of the Labour Club and all of us who are in every way associated with the Labour movement, have no doubt whatsoever, that we must solve the problem as India desires. We have made our position unmistakably plain for the last so many years, and I feel there is not much difference between the position of the Indian people and that, taken by us. We fully sympathise with the desires and aspirations of the Indian peoples that they should have representative self-government. But it cannot, in our judgment, come too soon.

Extending a sincere and most cordial welcome to one of the foremost, the most important and the most sincere representatives of the Indian People, I am expressing the fervent hope that the great change on which Mahatma Gandhi has set his heart, may soon become an accomplished fact.

I have now great pleasure in asking Mahatma Gandhi to speak.

MAHATMA PUTS THE INDIAN CASE

As Mahatma Gandhi began his speech, there were once again loud cheers, Mr. Clynes changing his seat and going nearer the speaker, to listen to him closely.

Mahatma Gandhi said: "Mr.

(Continued on Page 7.)

Henderson's Message To India On Eve Of Election.

SPECIAL INTERVIEW TO "CHRONICLE"

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Mr. Henderson, the leader of the Labour Party in Britain interviewed said: "I have no special message to give to India on the eve of the election. Tell the *Chronicle* readers that I shall do my best on behalf of my party to carry out faithfully the resolution on India passed at the last Scarborough Conference."

FEDERAL COMMITTEE MEETING.

LONDON, October 13.

The Federal Structure Sub-Committee re-assembled this morning and took up the consideration of the Finance Sub-Committee's report.

Lord Peel explaining the recommendations said that the Sub-Committee had done its best to harmonise financial operations with the main lines of constitutional policy which the Federal Committee was now laying down and referring to the recommendation for the appointment of an Expert Committee Lord Peel said that it would require months of work.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas speaking on the subject of pre-federation debt observed that the acceptance of the report of the Sub-Committee would not prejudice question of India's liability for whole of her present public debt which was broader issue to be considered on its merits.

Sir A. Hydari made it clear that the members of the States Delegation had expressed an opinion that the report of Experts Committee must be available for their consideration before they entered the federation.

In the course of remarks on the Finance Sub-Committee's report at the Federal Structure Committee, Lord Peel pointed out that when India's debt was thoroughly investigated it would probably be found that India had assets almost, if not entirely, equal to the whole of her debt. He believed that that was unparalleled in respect of any other country. He congratulated the States on coming into such a splendid inheritance.

The debate ensued on Sir T. Sapru's question as to when the Expert Committee would be constituted.

Lord Peel thought that if the appointment was made soon the results of committee's enquiry could be embodied in the Constitutional Act.

Sir T. Sapru expressed an opinion that the new Federal Government would probably make the appointment. He said that if the Committee was to make recommendations to the federal authority and the latter was to give effect to the recommendations it would be necessary to provide for an interim period and the Governor-General in Council would have to be vested with certain powers therefor.

Sir A. Hydari said that States contemplated that the report of the Expert Committee would be submitted to those which were to enter the Federation. They were unable to leave it to future Federation to determine the very important questions such as what taxation it would be within the province of Federal Government to impose. Sir A. Hydari suggested that the Committee should be appointed by British Government to meet in India where alone whole data were available.—Reuter's R. T. Special.

A Close Crop For Samuel Hoare!

BARBER CANDIDATE'S AMBITION

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 13.

"I am going to give a close crop to Sir Samuel Hoare," said Mr. Gilbert Foal, Labour Party's barber candidate, addressing an election meeting last night.

"I am at hard to see that I give the Secretary of State for India a fine finish on the election day."

POLITICAL ISSUE IN ABEYANCE

New Intermediaries On Scene

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Informal group discussions were proceeding during the week-end between the Hindus and the Sikhs on the one hand, and the Muslims on the other, to re-start the communal negotiations from the point where they broke down last week.

Correspondence is passing through common friends, supplemented by personal visits. The most prominent among those who are taking an active part in the renewed negotiations are Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar and Mr. Birla. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas had a lengthy interview with Mr. Jinnah. It is understood that Dr. Moonje still persists in his opposition to a reference of the communal question to any members inside the Committee. These protests, it appears, he has been making at private meetings of the Hindus. Mr. Jayakar differs from Pandit Malaviya and Dr. Moonje on this question.

The Hindu-Sikh view is now inclining towards the proposals of Mrs. Naidu for a reference of the question to a Judicial Tribunal but Muslim opinion is hardening.

SIR ALI IMAM MISREPRESENTED.

Sir Ali Imam has been laid up with illness and his absence from the negotiations is being wrongly interpreted by Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan as maintaining neutrality.

It is strongly felt that Mahatma Gandhi should not be dragged into the negotiations, and it is suggested that the second attempt should be made by Pandit Malaviya meeting the Aga Khan and thus the Mahatma should be invited to join the discussion at a later stage.

Mahatma Gandhi is taking no steps this week to raise the constitutional question but proposes to wait and watch the proceedings of the committee.

The Muslims anticipate that the discussion on Federal finance and federal court, will take one full week and are preparing lengthy speeches to prolong the discussion.

Mahatma Gandhi is visiting Birmingham next week-end.

Cables are pouring to Mahatma Gandhi from all parts of India particularly Poona, Delhi, Cawnpore, Lucknow, expressing confidence in him on behalf of the depressed classes and repudiating Dr. Ambedkar's declaration, challenging the doctor's right or claim to represent the depressed classes.

(Latest News See Stop Press Page 7.)

WAR CLOUDS IN MANCHURIA

China's Representative Puts Her Case Before League

"WE STAND BY KELLOGG PACT AND LEAGUE COVENANT"

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Geneva.—A moving appeal of the Chinese representative, Dr. Sze, was the chief feature of the morning session of the momentous meeting of the League Council.

M. Briand presiding referred to the action of the Chinese Government in issuing appeals for taking measures, which, at least outside Manchuria avoided all loss of life. The Council hoped that this attitude would be maintained, for it was essential that calm and moderation should be shown on both the sides.

DIGNIFIED CALM.

Dr. Sze emphasised that the bombing of Chinchow had compelled the Chinese Government to ask the League to meet again as early as possible. China had not resisted and had withdrawn her troops and maintained an attitude of dignified calm, because she was a loyal member of the League in which she had trust.

He added: "The League Covenant and the Kellogg Pact are the two sheet-anchors to which we have moored our ship of State and with the help of them, we believe, we will ride out the storm. The Covenant and the Pact are also the corner-stones of the world edifice of peace and, if they crumble the edifice will collapse."—Reuter.

200 PERSONS DROWNED

Tragedy In Japan

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Tokio.—Over 200 persons are believed to have been drowned in the floods in Miye Prefecture, where the rain-swollen river broke the embankment.—Reuter.

Lord Reading In Geneva

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Rugby.—Lord Reading Foreign Secretary arrived in Geneva this morning to participate in to-morrow's meeting of the League Council discussion on the Manchurian dispute.

Soon after his arrival he held conversations with Mr. Youshizawa the Japanese delegate to the League. Sir Eric Drummond Secretary General of the League attended the Conference.—B. O. W

AND STILL THEY COME

Dr. Ambedkar's Pretensions Exposed By Benares

BENARES, October 13.

"On behalf of the "Untouchables" of Benares" Chaudhury Jagannath and Chaudhury Bharos members of the United Provinces Legislative Council, have sent the following telegram to Mr. Gandhi, Pandit Malaviya, Lord Sankey, Dr. Ambedkar, Mr. MacDonald, Sir Samuel Hoare, and Mr. Shaukat Ali:—

'We untouchables elected members of the Provincial Legislative Council from Benares, the stronghold of Hindu purdits and influential Zemindars, repudiate Dr. Ambedkar's representation and stand for joint electorates and adult franchise."—A.P.

ANTI-SOVIET SHIPPING BOYCOTT

German Seamen's Strike Sequel

OWNERS TO CHARGE CREW FOR MUTINY

—:o:—

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BERLIN, October 13.

The German Shipowners' Association at Hamburg has declared a shipping boycott against the Soviet on the ground that the strikes which recently occurred in the German ships at Leningrad and Odessa were permitted and were even supported by Russian authorities.

The crew of forty-one German vessels in Russian harbours have gone on strike in sympathy with the sea-men's strike, which, they believe, has broken out in Germany. The shipowners have decided to dismiss the strikers and proceed against them for mutiny. Volunteers will be sent to Russia to fetch back the German vessels.

FINANCE MINISTER'S WARNING AGAINST ALARMIST SPEECHES

Reichsbank Not Unable To Meet Commitments.

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Berlin.—All that Germany needs to fear is "nervousness and alarmist speeches", according to the Finance Minister, Herr Dietrich. Contradicting Herr Schacht's assertion Herr Dietrich says the Reichsbank has repaid 300 million of the 420 million marks floating debt maturing this year. Therefore, it cannot be said that that it is unable to meet its commitments.

REBELS STILL ACTIVE IN BURMA

RANGOON, October 13.

Rebel activites are again reported from some of the affected areas. In Henzada, the rebels committed three dacoities, burning one house after a dacoity. In Prome 25 rebels commited a dacoity on 11th October. In Panukkaung area they slaughtered one girl and brutally mutilated another. A gang of twenty rebels ambushed a party of villagers on sixth October in the same area, when the rebels murdered four villagers and looted their guns.

Rebels and other criminals committed three dacoities in Thayetmyo district. In one case one villager received a dah cut during the attack.

Five dacoities, one of them accompanied with murder, are reported from Minbu but in two cases villagers resisted the dacoits who were driven without loot. The dacoits shot one dead and stabbed another in the back.—A.P.

Increased Rates For Foreign Cables.

SIMLA, October 13.

A communique states:—Tariff for foreign telegrams has hitherto been and is still fixed in gold francs and is converted into currencies of respective members of International Telegraph Union in accordance with the principle laid dow in Article 28 (3) of International Telegraph Convention.

As, however, rupee is no longer on gold basis India has to pay foreign administrations more than is collected at rupee rates now in force and it is therefore necessary to increase these. Accordingly charges for all foreign telegrams will be increased by five annas per rupee of amount calculated at rates published on pages 680 to 709 of Post and Telegraph Guide for 1931 from midnight on October 14.

A revised table of rates including this increase is under preparation.—A.P.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S VISIT TO NEPAL

SIMLA, October 13.

The Commander-in-Chief, General Sir Philip Chetwode, leaves towards the end of the month on a short friendly visit to Nepal.—A.P.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee One

For First Sixteen Words

One Anna

For Each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—INDIAN MANUFACTURERS wishing to be represented to write with terms and samples wherever possible to D. K. THAKUR, 11, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
A R6014

WANTED—A HINDU EDUCATED LADY with good social connections as Organiser for a first class Indian Life Office. Previous experience not necessary. Free training given to active and ambitious worker. Remuneration according to capacity. Apply Post Box 285 Bombay.
A R. 6018

WANTED—Educated Bohra CLERKS, experienced in Commercial lines for out country. Must be ready to start immediately. Apply with testimonials and first class references, Box No. 1201, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6010

WANTED—AGENTS BOMBAY AND OUTSIDE—Highgrown Teas, Liberal Commission, Security essential. WADEHRA BROTHERS, Post Box 381, Bombay.
A R6004.

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL DISTRICT AGENTS AND CANVASSERS all over India to push high class Indian Cigarettes with lucrative terms. Apply Post Box 308, Bombay.
A R 6049

WANTED—One Hindu qualified NURSE and one HINDU MIDWIFE for up-country Female Hospital. Apply CANJEE DWARKADASS, 53, Mint Road, Fort, Bombay.
A R 5981

Profession

CONSULT the wonderful Egyptian Spiritualist MAHOMED BEY now at Grand Hotel, Ballard Estate, Room No. 28. For five rupees he will read and give written answers for three questions on your paper, while retained in your possession with correct predictions. Questions by post, please address to his Special Office at Ballard Estate, 2nd floor Wakefield House, Fort, Bombay.
P R 5870

THE EQUITABLE COLLECTION COMPANY, Wakefield House, Ballard Estate, Bombay, undertake to execute Civil Decrees in Bombay City, also to trace absconding defaulters.
P R6008

CONSULT BOMBAY INFORMATION BUREAU (G.) Post Malad, Bombay, for all your requirements: Your inquiries answered and difficulties solved
P R 6016

Wanted.

WANTED—INFORMATION regarding suitable place where water is plentiful in India. Climate congenial and healthy, and cattle breeding is possible during all seasons. Must be near railway station (where Mail trains stop) preferably within two miles. Conveyance must be cheap. Reward of Rs. 50 to Rs. 250 offered for acceptable suggestion meeting above requirements. For further particulars apply to K. SHARMA PACHORA, G. I. P. Rly.
N R6011

Houses & Flats To Let

AVAILABLE for respectable families of all communities few airy, well lighted double and single ROOMS, attached with bath, kitchen, water and electric lights, rent Rs. 30/- and 20/- respectively in new buildings of Cassum Mitha, situated in independent large compound near B. B. Rly., Lower Parel, Station, near Municipal Market. Apply on premises or phone No. 20656.
C R6012

INDEPENDENT GARAGES with or without chauffeur, ROOMS available with whole-day water supply, behind Standard Motor Car Company, Queens Road. Apply on premises or phone No. 20656.
C. R6013

TO LET—In business locality—Airy spacious ROOMS for Residence or Office in Saraswati Mahal, Third floor, opp: Police Commissioner's Office, Carnac Road. Apply IRANI, Sidhwa Building, Princess Street, Dhobi Talao.
C R5992

Medical

USE Only Re. 1-2 bottle. Sandu Bros. (original) Brahmi oil (medicated) for Brains. Sold at all leading Chemists. D. K. SANDU BROS., Chembur, Bombay.
N R5919

Property For Sale

FOR SALE—ONE WASHING COMPANY, having good income and situated at well known place. Apply sharp to Box No. 1203. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R 6015

Educational

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opposite Thakkar Brothers, near Dhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. E. RELE, B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS, Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W

PERSIAN, ARABIC. FRENCH CLASSES coach students with full success. Mazendi, 167, Bori Bunder, opposite Empire Theatre.
E R6017

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch, per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

IN PURSUANCE of a requisition received under Section 36 (d) of the Municipal Act, for calling a SPECIAL MEETING of the CORPORATION to consider propositions (1) for expressing opinion that while effecting economies in the Municipal expenditure, the employees, who draw Rs. 200 and under and the menial staff should not be affected and (2) for requesting the Commissioner and the Standing Committee to expedite their report regarding reduction in the salaries of Municipal employees drawing over Rs. 200 per mensem, a SPECIAL MEETING OF THE CORPORATION will be held in the MUNICIPAL OFFICE on Thursday, the 22nd October 1931, at 4-15 p. m. (Bombay Time).

By Order of the President,
A. V. SABNIS,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 13th October, 1931
3779

Public Notices

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (Dassera), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J.G. RIDLAND,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 9th October, 1931.
3765.

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT.

O.O.C.J.

Suit No. 1855 of 1931 (O.S.).

(1) HIRALAL AMRATLAL BHAWNAGARWALA, (2) MOTICHAND GIRDHARLAL KAPADIA, (3) BHAICHAND AMULAKH VIMAWALLA. (4) LAXMICHAND SOMCHAND SANGHVI, (5) GOCULDAS MULJI, the five of the Executors named in the last Will of Devkaran Mulji ..... Plaintiffs

Versus

(1) LILAVATI, daughter of Devkaran Mulji and wife of Mansukhlal Tarachand, (2) SHANTABAI, daughter of Devkaran Mulji and wife of Jhaverchand Nemchand, the Defendants 1 and 2 being the legatees for themselves and on behalf of the other legatees mentioned in the will of Seth Devkaran Mulji, (3) the ADVOCATE GENERAL of Bombay, (4) MANILAL KALYANJI, (5) HEMCHAND AMULAKH VIMAWALLA, the Defendants 4 and 5 being the two of the Executors named in the last Will of Devkaran Mulji .. Defendants.

To,
The Legatees named in the Will of the deceased Devkaran Mulji.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed this suit as an Originating Summons suit 'inter alia' against the Defendants 1 and 2 being the legatees for themselves and on behalf of the other legatees mentioned in the Will of Devkaran Mulji.

PLEASE ALSO TAKE NOTICE that MONDAY, the 16th day of November, 1931, has been fixed for determination by the Hon'ble the Judge taking miscellaneous matters in Court, of questions as to the sale of the property known as Devkaran Mansion, the abatement of the legacies contained in the Will of the said Devkaran Mulji, the payment of interest directed to be paid under the terms 5, 6 and 9 of the Will of the said Devkaran Mulji and for the directions, as mentioned in the originating Summons issued herein.

Dated this 13th day of Oct. 1931.
RATILAL P. JANI,
For Messrs. Motichand & Devidas,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
3777.

Auction Sales.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co.,

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT THE WADI JUNDER GOODS DEPOT (G. I. P. RAILWAY).

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890 Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 30th October, 1931, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at the Wadi Junder Depot of G. I. P. Railway, the following unclaimed goods and sweepings:—

Bags of cotton seed, hirda wheat, rice, dal, toor, juwari, linseed, oil cakes, husk, turmeric, castorseed, groundnut seed, sandal wood chips, char coal, and sweeping grain, cases of tea, soap, country shoes, and Chinaware, box of colour cans, preserve, bundles of coir ropes broken glass-ware, peacock's feathers, gunny bags, wooden articles and planks, old newspapers, dramatical suit, dry grass, cotton, grass matting, books, condemned tarpaulins, leather bellows and iron bars, drum of caustic soda, empty iron barrels, packages of iron weights, old iron trollies, loose matchwood logs, buckets, and other various articles, etc.

N.B.—FULL AMOUNT or AT LEAST 50 PER CENT. CASH DEPOSIT at the Auctioneers' discretion. Delivery is to be taken before 8TH NOVEMBER, 1931, failing which, the deposit will be forfeited and lot will be disposed off for balance price.

CRAWFORD & CO.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-15 and 9-45 p.m.
Drama Earth Shaking in its Grandeur
CIMARRON
Featuring RICHARD DIX, IRENE DUNNE and Cast of 40,000.
Radio Talking Picture.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Hilarious Farce
NO LADY
featuring
LUPINO LANE
A Thrill a Minute.—A Laugh a Second.

EMPRESS TALKIES
6-30 and 10 p.m.
A Talking Singing Sensation
EDDIE DOWLING
in
THE RAINBOW MAN
The Sweetest Story ever filmed.

LUNA PARK
UNITED CHARITIES!!
OCTOBER 17TH!!

Under the patronage of H. H. the Maharaja of Baroda.
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
GRANT ROAD,
RIPON THEATRE
WEDNESDAY, 14-10-31 at 8-30 p.m.
DRAUPADI
SATURDAY, 17-10-31 at 8-30 p.m.
"Yekach Pyala"
SUNDAY, 18-10-31 at 3-30 p.m.
MRITCHHA KATIK
FOR DUSSARAH HOLIDAY only.
TUESDAY, 20-10-31 at 3-30 p.m.
"SWAYAMWAR"
Booking at the Theatre from 8 to 11 A.M. and 4 to 8 P.M.
Manager:
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

Auction Sales.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co.
Telephone No. 24927.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT 1ST KAMATIPURA LANE.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Chitnis Kanga and Mazagonwalla, Attorneys for Huseinaboo daughter of Nomanbhoy Mulla Abdullabhoy Poonawalla the Defendant and with the Consent of Haji Mahomed Alimahomed the plaintiff in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree dated 31st July 1931 in Suit No. 975 of 1931, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on THURSDAY, the 15th October 1931 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the Premises.

All that piece of Quit and Ground and Leasehold land together with the dwelling house standing thereon situate at 1st Kamatipura Lane, Bombay, containing 150 square yards (Quit and Ground 46 sq. Yds. and Leasehold 104 Sq. Yds.) and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under New Nos. 1070, 1072 and Street Nos. 47-49, and 1 and New Street No. 70 and said Premises are registered by the Collector of Bombay under Collector's New Nos. 10197 and 17077 and New Survey Nos. 5800 and 5801 (part) and bearing Cadastral No. 22 of Byculla Division.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale please apply to Messrs. Chitnis Kanga & Mazagonwalla, Attorneys for the Defendant at No. 94, Meadows Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

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When Swaraj Comes

—:o:—

WHAT WILL MAHATMA DO?

It is quiet and peaceful on the roof garden where Mahatma Gandhi is staying at Kingsley Hall, Bow, London. On one side are cells, monklike in their austere simplicity. They contain little furniture and no beds, for Gandhi and his disciples sleep on the floor.

Even the cell of the Mahatma itself holds but a few chairs and a lovely rug spread upon the floor.

Facing the cells is a narrow strip of terrace, gay with boxes of flowers. Looking down from this terrace one sees below the roofs of hundreds of little houses—small houses in mean streets, houses of the poor, for Gandhi, an apostle of the poor and down-trodden, has chosen to live among them.

When I had mounted the stairs leading to the roof garden, I found Gandhi eating his evening meal. He was squatting on the floor. The principal dish consisted of some kind of tomato salad, and there were many fruits oranges, grapes and nuts, for Gandhi is a vegetarian and does not eat meat. He will not even keep a leather suit-case, for it is made from the hide of slaughtered beasts.

Seating myself on the ground opposite him, I listened and he began to speak.—Thus writes the correspondent of "John Bull".

COMING OF THE VISION.

"I was a very ordinary boy," said Gandhi, "and had no inkling as to my future destiny. I used to run about the streets barefoot and play with the other lads.

"I went to an Indian school, for, of course, I was born in India; not Africa, as people think. I had a happy childhood, and was not precocious in any way. My father was Prime Minister of the State in which I was born.

"The call to lead India did not come to me in the nature of a sudden revelation. It simply came when it came. It was rather a gradual realisation. I prepared for it by fasting and self-discipline. My political work grew out of my spiritual preparation.

"You ask me to compare the poverty in the East with that of the West?" The Mahatma sighed, and a look of pity brooded in his calm eyes.

"It is impossible. The two cannot be compared. In the East, poverty exists to a degree undreamt of in the West. Many thousands are entirely without food, and quite without shelter.

HIS GREAT AMBITION.

"You ask me how would I fulfil my dreams if I had the power. What would I do wake the 'dumb, starving millions' from their lethargy, make them articulate, and give them food?"

Gandhi leaned forward impressively.

"I would make them work. At what? At the charka (spinning-wheel) and hand-looms. I would educate them. Yes, on Indian lines.

"I would build new roads—fine roads, that would benefit both man and beast. I picture the new India as filled with linked villages, happy in their industries.

"If India gets her freedom I should be guided by circumstances as to whether I should take my place at the head of the nation or return quietly to my Ashram."

He sighed wearily. Enormous calls upon his time and transactions of many weighty affairs make the Mahatma one of the busiest men in England to-day. He sighed for the peace of his Ashram, or monastic college.

"I should love to go back, but I should not hesitate to shoulder the burden of leadership if it came to me. I should follow the guidance of my inner voice."

"Shall I go to America? Invitations have reached me, but there again I shall do as my inner voice tells me.

"You ask, Is this an actual definite voice? No! it is the voice of conscience. I am prepared to compromise on non-essential matters, but not on essentials.

"Yes, certainly I think the co-operation of the Indian princes is necessary for a successful Swaraj.

"Enemies of India say that the Hindus and Muslims will fly at each other's throats as soon as the British rule is withdrawn. I do not believe it. We have lived together in perfect unity before—before the British advent in the seventeenth century—and we shall do so again.

"But, supposing that we have to fight, we shall fight. Will the Hindus conquer, you ask. ..No; neither side will conquer. There might be conflict in India, but we shall come to terms and reach an agreement.

"We have fought before now and come together again. The heads of the two parties, the Hindus and the Muslims, would come to terms.

"Who would fight? Not the masses. They would continue to live as they do now, in perfect peace. Those who fought would be only the interested people. I think Britain is bound to concede Swaraj. Sooner or later it is sure to come."

He paused to select some grapes.

"My wife has been extraordinarily good to me, and it is she who cares for my physical welfare. How did I marry her? My parents arranged the marriage, as parents do most marriages in India, but I knew her before and love existed between us."

WOMAN'S NEW PLACE.

Reminiscently the Mahatma leaned back. "I started life as a legal adviser to a Mussalman firm in South Africa, and when I saw that the Indians there were being persecuted, I thought it was my duty to take up their cause.

"I therefore, settled in South Africa, and I was successful. The disabilities for which we were fighting were removed by a settlement of the South African government.

"What would be the position of the women in India under Swaraj? They would be our co-workers and colleagues; enjoy the same rights and privileges as the men.

"No, I was not surprised to find I had so many sympathisers here. I fully expected it. I am hoping that the people of Great Britain will see the utter justice of India's claim."

(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI.

FORD DEFIES ELEPHANTS.

A Thrilling Adventure.

Being trapped in a jungle by a herd of 20 wild elephants was only one of the amazing experiences undergone by Theodore G. H. F. A. Steenkamp, of Brussels, formerly Secretary of the Rubber Growers Association of Sumatra, in the course of a tour in his Ford car through Europe, Asia, Australia, New Zealand and islands of the Maylay Archipelago. His trip is said to be the first by automobile between the Netherlands and Dutch East Indies.

Mr. Steenkamp landed recently at Vancouver and is on a tour through Canada and the United States. He plans to show his Ford after its world journey to Henry Ford when he reaches Detroit.

While driving through jungles in interior Sumatra, Mr. Steenkamp's car was suddenly surrounded by the herd of elephants. The top over the driver's seat had been removed and replaced with a tarpaulin for better ventilation. While Mr. Steenkamp crouched low in the seat, the elephants explored the interior of the car with their trunks. He kept his hand over the horn button for fear a stray trunk might sound the horn and cause a stampede.

One elephant, unfortunately, burned his trunk on the hot radiator, became enraged, wrapped his trunk around the radiator, ripped it off and tossed it into the jungle. Eventually, however, the herd left without causing further trouble. Mr. Steenkamp recovered the radiator, connected it again with spare hose and continued on his way.

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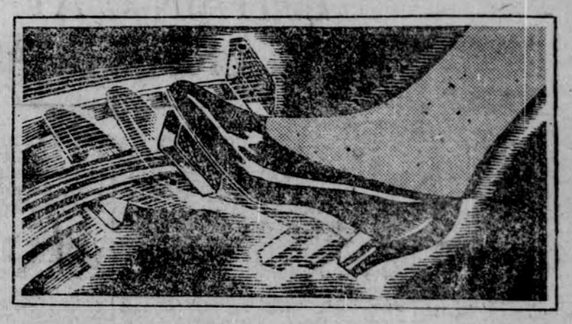
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TRADE AND INDUSTRY

—:o:—

BRITAIN AT THE CROSS-ROADS

—:o:—

(BY SIR WALTER LAYTON)

In spite of sharp criticism of particular cuts or taxes contained in the emergency programme of the Government—and some of the points raised undoubtedly call for reconsideration at the earliest opportunity—the remarkable letter-bag of the "News-Chronicle" reveals one outstanding fact; namely, the almost universal desire to help the country in this hour of crisis.

This goodwill must on no account be lost or frittered away.

We shall, however, misunderstand the true meaning of recent events if we regard the problem as a matter merely of balancing the Budget, or even of correcting by so many millions the balance of our accounts with other countries—important though these matters undoubtedly are.

The truth is that the economic conditions of the whole world have been badly shaken.

THE GREATEST CRISIS IN HISTORY

Just as the Great War was on a scale unprecedented in history, so the present depression, which is rpoperly to be regarded as the great post-war crisis, is on a greater scale than ever before.

This inevitably means that Britain is seriously affected by the depressed conditions prevailing in every quarter, both inside and outside the Empire; for a larger proportion of our population is engaged in producing goods for exchange or in rendering services to foreigners in various ways, e.g., by acting as their bankers or merchants or by carrying their goods over the seas, than is the case in any other country.

THE DEPRESSION OF OUR MARKETS.

The world depression has hit us in every one of our international activities.

Consider, for example, ten of our chief markets which between them account for more than half of our total export trade. They group themselves into five definite storm centres. First there is India, to whom in 1929 we exported £84 millions; second, the United States and Canada, £32 millions; third, Australasia, £75 millions; fourth, Germany and Holland, £68 millions, and fifth, the three chief countries of South America, the Argentine, Chile and Brazil, £51 millions.

The British Government has had to guarantee India's debts. The crisis in America has reached a state in which grave anxiety is felt both in the economic and in the banking situation. The currencies of Australia and the countries of South America have already depreciated, and some of the latter States have defaulted, while in Germany the crisis has involved postponing the payments due not merely to Governments but to her private creditors. There is no need to enlarge further on these difficulties.

If we turn to other sources of our revenue from abroad, we find a similar story. The receipts of our mercantile marine have fallen heavily owing to lower freights and the reduced volume of the world's trade; our banking, insurance and merchanting profits are down while the interest from our foreign investments, part of which we have used for the last half century to pay for imports into this country, has seriously diminished owing to the acute situation of our debtors.

All this means that we have to take steps not merely to save our internal situation, but that in our own interests we must take the initiative in grapling with the world crisis as we have more than once done through the last decade, and take it at once; for the problem with which we are faced is nothing less than the temporary breakdown of the whole system of international commerce on which this country lives.

A WORLD DANGER

The first task is, if possible, to save the pound. If it were to break it would mean a rise of prices in this country, a fall of unknown extent in the standard of living, followed by constant attempts to readjust wages to changing conditions, and the depreciation of accumulated savings.

But that is not all. The pound sterling has been traditionally regarded as one of the great international currencies. Other nations have dealt in terms of sterling; they have their assets here, and there is little doubt that if sterling broke other currencies would follow suit and we should be flung afresh into a period of depreciating exchanges of which we had such a disastrous experience during the five years following the war.

During recent visits which I have had occasion to pay to Basle, Geneva, Berin and Paris, I have been urged again and again by representatives of many countries to make known at home the grave dangers that are feared for the economic life of the world if sterling were in danger and doubt thrown upon the financial stability of Great Britain.

Such an emergency is clearly no time for a General Election.

In the first place it would imperil the pound. It will in any case be difficult to prevent a break in the pound during the next two months, and, if four weeks are given up to the turmoil of General Election, the task will be immensely complicated, if not made utterly impossible.

There are some who think that an election can be held under conditions which will make the return of the present Government certain, and that there need be no further weakening of confidence. But the result of an election cannot be taken for granted even by political prophets in this country; and the foreign investor will certainly be as doubtful of the results as Englishmen would be regarding the outcome of an election in say France or Germany.

In the circumstances there is little doubt that many foreigners would play for safety and take their money out of England until the racket is over. Since the beginning of the month, when the second foreign loan of £80 millions was raised, the drain upon the pound has unfortunately continued, and part of these additional credits have already been used.

But whereas the present demand for foreign currency is for comparatively small and manageable amounts, the total which foreigners are still entitled to withdraw runs into hundreds of millions, while, if British investors were seriously frightened, the amount that they might attempt to place abroad would run into thousands of millions. The present reserve at our disposal will not stand any additional strain.

GOOD WILL OF LABOUR ESSENTIAL

A second reason is that, whether we have an election or not, it is inconceivable that we can take the steps that may be required to tide over the present crisis without the good will of the mass of organised labour in this country. Bitter feelings have already been aroused by the events of the last few weeks, but the actions of the Labour Government before leaving office show that they were prepared to go a very long way in taking exceptional and unpalatable steps to meet a great emergency. The situation requires that every effort should be made to secure the support of all parties for the grave task in hand.

The prospect of any co-operation would be indefinitely postponed by an election campaign in which Labour leaders may be stigmatised as wreckers and their supporters goaded into an attitude of hostility, which will breed industrial disputes and social disorder rather than an atmosphere of helpfulness.

MR. CITRINE'S DIAGNOSIS

The third reason is the most important of all. Mr. Citrine, in his temperate statement of the T.U.C. case published in yesterday's "News Chronicle," quite rightly emphasised that we have been so concerned with our own affairs that we have not attempted to deal with the matters which have precipitated the crisis. This will not brook delay. There is ground for thinking that the withdrawals of sterling that are now being made are not due to increasing distrust of the position in this country, but are due to steadily growing difficulties on the Continent of Europe and in the United States of America itself.

The situation in Germany has with difficulties been stabilised by the agreement of creditors not to withdraw their loans to that country for six months. But the strain on the creditor who has his resources locked up increases with every day that passes. A month ago the Committee appointed by the London Conference to examine the position of Germany concluded their report with an urgent appeal to the Governments to deal with the question of international debts and Reparations and with the political restlessness which is poisoning the springs of credit and trade:

"But time is short. The body of the world's commerce—whose vitality is already low—has suffered a severe shock in one of its chief members. This has resulted in a partial paralysis which can only be cured by restoring the free circulation of money and of goods."

And, again:

"We therefore conclude by urging most earnestly upon all Governments concerned that they lose no time in taking the necessary measures for bringing about such conditions as will allow financial operations to bring to Germany—and thereby to the world—sorely needed assistance.

It is now the third week of September. Nothing has been done, and the paralysis of which the Committee spoke is spreading.

Nor is there any sign that any definite steps have been taken at Geneva, where the Assembly is now sitting to discuss these matters among the statesmen of the world. In any case, no British Cabinet Minister is present, and there is nothing to show that the present cabinet has attempted to formulate any policy for its delegates.

URGENCY OF ACTION

We cannot wait until November before dealing not only with the question of reparations and war debts, but with the gold situation, credits for countries that are in urgent difficulty, the blocking of markets by stocks of unsaleable goods, and the obstacles which stand in the way of international trade. The world is more prepared to respond to a lead on these questions than at any time since the war.

There is to-day a state of grave emergency. It cannot be dealt with any longer on party lines and, unless I am mistaken, the country is impatient of those who would use the situation to further party ends.

This is not the moment to propose far-reaching changes in our economic structure—in our fiscal system—or even for disturbing the great collective agreements on which wages are based in many great industries.

If wage reductions have to be made as the wage-earner's contribution to an all-round sacrifice, it should only be by means of emergency rebates from standard rates made in consultation with the organisation concerned. They should also be subject to assurances that they are accompanied by equivalent reductions in selling prices in this country, and are not merely added to profits.

THE MOST CAREFUL CONSIDERATION

If it should be agreed after careful inquiry that steps must be taken for dealing with our trade balance it should be by emergency measures of a provisional character and with due regard to the harm that we may inflict on the buying power of our customers.

For it must not be forgotten that a sudden change in our tariff policy would unquestionably make chaos worse confounded by shutting off the most important market of the world from producing countries which are already in a grave economic plight.

The economic position is critical and demands that we should face the situation with a readiness to subordinate all other consderations to the task of averting a period of chaos.

There has been no time in recent history when it was more difficult to foresee the future; but if there is one thing that can be said at this moment with conviction, it is that the solution must come from the Council Chamber and not from the hustings.—"News Chronicle."

MEXICO ON A SILVER STANDARD.

Mexico has joined China and several lesser countries in adopting silver as its standard of value. The move was probably rendered inevitable by the great appreciation of gold in terms of Mexican commodities, or, to state the same thing in another way, the great depreciation of the commodity price level.

For years the Mexicans have not been able to keep their currency on a par with gold. In this respect they are similar to many other countries throughout the world. The currency has been allowed to find its own level in the exchange market without any effort being made to support it. Mexico could not afford to do so. It has now decided, unlike the other countries, that it will no longer pay even nominal allegiance to the gold standard.

Mexico's experiences with gold have been particularly unfortunate. The exports on which she relies to keep her currency tied to an international monetary standard are dominatingly composed of mineral and metal products. This category has been badly hit by the price fall, especially the commodity which leads the list of exports, silver. Silver, which accounts for about 16 per cent of Mexico's normal exports, has declined in price—that is, in its relation to gold—to an unprecedentedly low level. Nowadays sixty units of silver have to be produced in order to buy one unit of gold. Nor will the substitution of silver for gold as the backing for Mexican currency make much difference in the silver market, according to the opinion expressed by experts.

Such a situation presses hard on a debt-encumbered country like Mexico. Its foreign obligations must be paid in gold. Recognizing the difficulty, the International Bankers' Committee, representing holders of the Mexican debt, in January of this year gave Mexico a partial moratorium. Under the plan the committee will accept debt-service payments in Mexican silver pesos, to be retained in Mexico for two years, when they will be transferred into gold currencies and paid to the bondholders. There will be no disturbance of this arrangement by the Mexican decision to have nothing more to do with gold as a standard of value.

While the change may be regarded in one sense as a frank recognition of a reduced living standard, it may also be regarded as a warning to the bankers of gold-hoarding countries that if they expect to foster world-wide adherence to the gold standard they must facilitate world-wide distribution of gold, for there are other countries in Latin America and elsewhere not very differently situated in this respect from Mexico.

RECONSTRUCTION OF DANAT BANK.

How German Business Pulls.

(From a Correspondent.)

BERLIN (By Mail).

An important stage in the regeneration of German business has been reached by the resumption of complete and unrestricted banking business in Germany. The catastrophic shock to German business was, fundamentally, more political than purely economic in character, and it is, therefore, significant that the smooth resumption of banking and payments in Germany is at the same time equivalent to a proof of the confidence of the whole world in Germany. Unusual circumstances had led to the events which misled foreign countries into suddenly withdrawing enormous credits from Germany and forced the German Government, on the fateful 13th of July, to adopt drastic financial and political measures. On that day the Darmstadter und National Bank was the first of the big German banks which had to suspend payment, as it had been hardest hit by the fundamentally completely unjustified withdrawal of short-term foreign credits in Germany. The reconstruction of the Darmstadter und Nationalbank or Danatbank, as it is called for short, has now reached its final phase, and this development can already be regarded historically as a typical example of the entire development of financial and economic distress in Germany of late. In any case, foreign countries are also aware that the affair of the Danatbank cannot be regarded as an isolated instance and that it is much more a question of the effects of the general economic crisis already mentioned which must necessarily have been fraught with danger for Germany with her great foreign indebtedness. German business took up the capital freely placed at its disposal to such a great extent by foreign countries in the course of the last few years for no other purpose than to invest it profitably. Foreign countries were perfectly well aware of the state of affairs and it must have been clear to them what the consequence of a sudden withdrawal of credit must be for German business and at the same time for the foreign creditors. Foreign countries ought to have realized that no private business and no national economic system in the world is in a position to repay unprepared sums amounting to milliards which were actually demanded from Germany during the last few months. If Germany's foreign creditors have now to bear the uncomfortable burden of a financial stand-still, they themselves are by no means the least to blame. The German banks, in particular the Danatbank, quite undoubtedly made enormous efforts to meet this rash by realizing their short-term foreign credits. The fact that these efforts did not, however, finally lead to a restoration of confidence among the foreign creditors and thus to a cessation of the recalling of credits is due to the general nervousness abroad resulting from the unfavourable state of the Reichsbank's currency reserves and owing, at the same time, to a number of unfounded rumours disseminated regarding supposed big losses by the Danatbank.

How exaggerated and unjustified all these rumours were may be seen from the official communique published in the meantime which explains the most important points regarding the status and reconstruction of the Danatbank. According to this communique, the current and latent reserves of the concern are fully sufficient to cover all losses suffered by the institution in connection with the severe economic depression of the last year. The share capital is therefore intact. The best proof of the vitality of the bank is, however, provided by the fact that a consortium of German industrial undertakings has already declared itself ready to take over the greater part of the share capital from the bank and its administrative group with the support of the Reich. The comparatively very favourable transfer rate (125 per cent.) means that not only will considerable current funds (43 millions) be supplied to the bank but also that it will be enabled, as far as can be foreseen, to again begin gradually replenishing its reserves. The support given to the bank by this measure is to be rated all the more highly as the list of the new shareholders includes the names of leading Germany industrial concerns that are also well-known abroad. Alongside of the names of the I. G. Farbenindustrie and the standard electrical concerns, such as Siemens, the Allgemeine Elektriztats-Geselischaft and Osram, stand those of the Vereinigte Stahlwerke, the Reinische Braunkohlen-Werke, etc., in all about twenty of the most important industrial undertakings, who have expressed in this form their confidence in the soundness and capacity of the bank.

It must be emphasized that special services have been rendered by the Trustees for the Danatbank, in that they succeeded in such a short time, in co-operation with the principal officials of the bank, in creating the conditions necessary for such a reconstruction. This speedy solution of the problem merits all the more attention as it undoubtedly provides proof of an interest taken by the State, an interest based not only on the guarantee given by the Reich to the creditors of the Danatbank, but also obviously due to a correct estimate of national economics, namely, that a big bank like the Danatbank with its far-reaching industrial ramifications cannot break down without occasioning economic catastrophes of the greatest magnitude.

The justification of the proof of confidence in the bank given by the German State and the business interests of the whole world is best demonstrated by the fact that the bank is now once more participating in transfer as well as cash transactions without meeting any special difficulties whatever.

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STOP WISHING YOU WERE RICH BUT GET RICH.

If you saw thousands of other people using a process that actually turned ordinary sand into

pure gold, you would also want to use that process but here is a great new discovery which enables you to do much more. My special magnetised talisman No. 1 for riches and honor costing Rs. 5/8 only will enable its wearers to attract riches. By a psychological law known to few. Money can be brought to you. You will discharge your debts. Abundance is yours if you will but reach out and grasp it. Order one for yourself at once. STOP WISHING YOU WERE RICH but let me help you to actually get rich.

PROF. SEKHAR, B.A. (Wash.), M.I.B.M. (U.S.A.), Great Mesmerist, Ellore, (Madras Presidency).

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4 p.m.

THURSDAY, OCT. 15.

B. P. C. C. meeting, 6-30 p. m, Congress House.

FRIDAY, OCT. 16.

Variety Entertainment in aid of Bombay City Ambulance Corps, 9-30 P.M. (S.T.), Royal Opera House.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon, gramophone records; 4-30 p.m. gramophone records; 5 p.m. talk on 'Children' by 'Dulsozben' (in Gujerati); 7 p.m. South Indian programme.—selected music and Narayan Iyer's violin solo.

"F" WARD D. C. C:—An urgent meeting of the Council of Management of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee will be held on the 15th inst. at the Committee's office in Parel.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION:—A special general meeting of the members of the Bombay Medical Union will be held at the Union Rooms, Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge, Chowpatty, on Saturday, 17th inst., at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.)

POSTAL NOTICES.—Superscribed mails for Singapore, China and Japan per S.S. "Kaga Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 14th inst. (instead of 13th as previously notified.)

Mails for the Straits (including Siam, Borneo F. M. S., Johore, Malacca, Netherlands Indies, Phillipine Islands ,Penang, Selangore and Singapore and China via Negaratam will be closed at General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 14th inst.

Parcel mails for Germany direct per s.s. "Ehrenfels" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. on Thursday, the 15th inst.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ELECTION:—Mr. Syed Noor Ali ex-Vice President of the War Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, and present Secretary of the 'E' Ward District Congress Committee is standing as a candidate for municipal corporation from 'E' Ward.

THE GATHA SOCIETY:—A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S T) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute when Mr. B. T. Anklesaria will expound Yasna chapter 43 and Mr. S. N. Kanga will read a paper on "Heaven and Hell and their location in Zoroastrianism and in the Vedas".

STREAMER MOVEMENTS:—The N. Y. K. Steamer "Tokiwa Maru", left Colombo for Bombay on the 11th inst., and is due to arrive here on Thursday morning the 15th October at 10-0 a.m.

LUNA PARK:—Owing to the continuance of the monsoonish weather the United Charities of Bombay have postponed the opening day of Luna Park from to-day (Wednesday) to Saturday (17th instant.)

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S ROUND:—In the event of there being no heavy rain the Municipal Commissioner and Councillors of "C" Ward will meet near the Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade Station on Thursday (15th inst.) at 7-30 a.m. (B.T.) to go round the Ward. Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

NAVRATRA GARBA:—V. Nagar Mandal (Bombay) has organized a Navratra Garba Party on 17th inst. (Saturday) from 7 to 9-30 p.m. (S. T.) in Nana Shanker Seth's Wadi, Tardeo Road.

SWISS PROFESSOR'S LECTURE.

Herr Johanes Emanuel Fluckiger, a Swiss Professor, is making a short stay in Poona on his visit to India. He will give a public lecture on "Orient and Occident and their mufual mission to the World." on Thursday, (15th inst.) at 6 p.m. in the hall of the Christa Seva Sangha Ashram.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

There is a general breakdown of all Telegraph Lines between Vizagapatam and Berhampore Ganjam. Telegrams between Madras and Calcutta are subject to delay.

BOMBAY CITY AMBULANCE CORPS

A Benefit Variety Entertainment

A variety entertainment in aid of the Bombay City Ambulance Corps, will be held at 9-30 P.M. (S. T.) Friday 16th instant at the Royal Opera House. Tickets can be had at "Svadeshi," Flora Fountain, Messrs. Hiralal M. Mehta & Co. Solicitors, Cama Chambers, Medows Street and office of the Secretary of the Corps, Peerbhoy Mansions, Sandhurst Road, and at the theatre on the day of the entertainment.

GANDHI JAYANTI WEEK'S SUCCESS

B. P. C. C Secretary Thanks All Contributors

The General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee writes:—

The "Gandhi Jayanti Week" celebrations in Bombay organised by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and inaugurated by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel are now over and we take this opportunity of thanking the citizens of Bombay for the magnificent response which they gave to all our appeals for assistance.

The celebrations consisted of the Khaddar Exhibition at the Congress House, various public meetings, processions, propaganda by posters, handbills, etc. and entertainments including musical concerts and exhibition of National cinema films.

So far as the Khaddar Exhibition is concerned we are glad to say that it was a complete success in so far that, besides popularising various varieties of Khaddar which was the main idea behind this exhibition, we could sell Khaddar to the tune of Rs. 4000/- in the Exhibition itself. Swadeshi articles besides Khaddar which were displayed in the Exhibition brought about Rs. 10,000/- as sale proceeds.

VOLUNTEERS AND SEVIKAS.

We are particularly grateful to the Sevikas of the Hindustani Seva Dal for the most valuable services that they rendered us in the Exhibition. We sincerely thank all Volunteer Corps and Band parties for the response they gave us at all public meetings and processions during the week.

The visitors to the Congress House often expressed their satisfaction at the decoration which we had made in the Congress House Compound, particularly the improvised garden. We have to thank the Begum Nursery for giving us the plants, flowers and foliage for the purpose of the garden.

LARGEST COSMOPOLITAN DINNER.

The Priti Bhojan with Harijans was a notable feature of the celebrations and we can say with pride that it was the largest cosmopolitan dinner ever held in the city and the most successful too. We thank all those who contributed towards its splendid success.

Hawking of Khaddar was done in all the Wards by Congress workers under the instructions of the District Congress Committees.

ENTERTAINERS THANKED.

On the constructive side of the progromme and the propaganda, the B.P.C.C. had to spend a large sum of money. It was very difficult to spare this amount out of depicted general funds. It had been our anxiety to meet this expenditure by some method which would not impose extra burden on the Congress purse. In this anxiety, originated the idea of entertainment programmes. The popular singers like Bal Gandharva, Prof. Narayan Rao Vyas, Master Krishna Rao, Master Dinnath, Prof. Jayakar, Prof. Phatak, Prof. Behre and others obliged us by placing their services unreservedly at our disposal. Besides these, a number of Prabhat Pheries, gymnasium and concert parties gave us several interesting programmes. We are extremely thankful to all these friends of the Congress for the valuable services they have rendered the Congress. By these entertainments we have been able to cover the expenditure which we had to incur during the week.

TRAMWAY MEN'S UNION:—The general meeting of the Tramway Men's Union was held on Tuesday at Dadar, Mr. Atmaram Moreshwar, the Vice-President of the Union, presiding, when the following resolution was passed:—"This meeting elects Dr. G. Y. Chitni as one of the Vice Presidents of the Union, in place of Mr. Lalji Pendse, to work in Mr. Pendse's absence."

CONGRESS AND MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

B. P. C. C. To Reconsider Question.

The General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee writes:—

The Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee at its meeting held on Monday (12th October) has passed resolution recommending to the B.P.C.C. to reconsider its decision regarding the ensuing Municipal elections and it also decided that pending such reconsideration the activities of the Municipal Sub-Committee of the B. P. C. C. be suspended and a special meeing of the B. P. C. C. be immediately called for the purpose.

BORI BUNDER SCARE EXPOSED

Truth About A "Missing Excursion Party"

The news splashed with flaring headline in a morning paper stating that a party of three Europeans including a lady who went on an excursion trip to the Elephanta caves is absolutely without any foundation. Except for the fact that the party went on an excursion to the place mentioned the rest of the story is a pure invention.

It is true that a party of three European, namely, Mrs. Johana John, Corporal Fielding of the Garrison School at Colaba and Mrs. Bruej started on an excursion trip to Elephanta Caves on Sunday morning, in a country boat manned by a couple of serangs. They stayed there for the whole day, but their departure was a bit delayed due to inclement weather and rough seas. They, however, started at about 7 p.m. and reached Bombay close upon midnight.

It will be seen from the above that the anxiety among the relatives caused by the alleged missing of the party was a pure fiction.

"DHRANGADHRA DAY"

Prajamandal's Decision

The Working Commiteet of the Dhrangadhra Sansthan Prajamandal which met on Sunday last has resolved to celebrate Dhrangadhra Day in Bombay on Wednesday the 21st instant in honour of those men and women of Dhrangadhra State who have peacefully endured the recent excesses in Dharangadhra State. The Committee has further appealed to the leaders and Youths of Kathiawar to celebrate Dharangadhra Day in Kathiawar by arranging peaceful processions and public meetings to concentrate public opinion on the question of holding Kathiawar Political Conference in Dharangadhra.

Art Treasures Unearthed In The City

The sculptures discovered last week, near Golanji Hill, Parel are likely to set for an appreciable time exponents of ancient Indian sculpture historians and archaeologists, thinking; thinking hard and seriously. For, it would seem that the sculptures on a slab of stone nearly twelve feet high four feet wide and about two feet deep is a composite picture which threaten to be a problem picture. The archaeoloyists may find the date but the iconographist will have to decide from this uncommon example of iconography both its religious significance and character. After the archaeologists and the iconographists have satisfied their intellectual curiosity the student and exponent of Indian sculpture will have to step in and examine its significant art values and decide its place in the historic evolution of Indian sculpture. It is to be hoped that the intellectuals in the Municipality would be wideawakened and would immediately be mobilised for the adequate preservation in the Prince of Wales Museum of this piece of unusual nation-wide importance to scholars, historians and exponents of art.

INWARD AIR MAIL.

KARACHI, October 13.

The inward air mail is expected on the 16th, one day late.—A.P.

LATEST LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Information Bureau, 1st floor, Ismail Building. Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

New York, October 13.

Previous closing rate	6.04
To-day's opening rate	6.48
Difference	plus .44
To-day's closing rate	6.39
Difference	plus .35

Broach Expectation A/M. Rs. 175.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, October 13.

Previous closing rate	4.21
To-day's opening rate	4.28
Difference	.07
To-day's closing rate	4.34
Difference	plus .13

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, October 13.

Silver Ready	17-3/16
Lower	1/4
Silver Forward	17-3/8
Lower	1/4

Tone of market:—India sold.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, October 13.

Bhadarva	56-4-0
Asho	52-12-0

PARSI GIRL IN SOCIAL VICE CASE

Mother Faints On Seeing Daughter At Police Station

At the Bombay High Court Sessions on Tuesday Ardeshir Sorabji Vakil, a Farsi, was placed under section 366 and 373 I.P.C. charged with taking and enticing a Parsi girl under 18 years for immoral purposes on the 18th August last. Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad conducted the prosecution while the accused was defended by Mr. M. K. Azad and Mr. Mahale, Bar-at-Law, instructed by Mr. Balubhai T. Desai and Mr. Rashmikant B. Kantawala, advocates.

At the outset Rao Bahadur Setalwad requested the Court that the girl was about 15 years old and the learned Chief Presidency Magistrate while hearing the case had desired that the girl's name should not be mentioned in the press. He, therefore, made similar request.

Mr. Azad not having objected His Lordship Justice Davar directed that the girl should be mentioned as Miss A.

HOW THEY MET AT V. T.

Mr. Setalwad then said Miss A lived with her mother at Dadar Parsi Colony. In July last Miss A came to Fort and while going home was waiting for the train at Victoria Terminus Station where a girl named Shehra met her. The accused was previously acquainted with Shehera and that day accused who was also at Victoria Terminus travelled with Shehera in the same train with Shehera and Miss A and got down at Byculla. Shehra went to Miss A's house and the same evening accused, Shehra and Miss A went to a cinema at Kalbadevi. After the cinema show Shehra, and the accused went for a drive and Miss A alone returned home.

SHADOWED BY POLICE.

On the 17th August last, counsel said, Miss A at the request of the accused went to Byculla where she was introduced to one Daruwala. The three then went to an Irani's restaurant for refreshment. They then made an appointment for the next day to meet at Victoria Terminus Station when Daruwala met Miss A and the accused. The three again went in a victoria to Pearse and Co. at Apollo Street, but this time were followed by the police and certain members of the Social Purity League and they arrested the accused and his companions. They were taken to the Special Branch at Nagpada Police Station where a search being made, certain papers were found with the accused which included address of Miss A and the school leaving certificate of Shehra. With Daruwala Rs. 46 and some annas were found.

15 YEARS OLD.

Dr. N. D. Nariman, House Surgeon, Parsi Lying-in Hospital then produced Hospital Register showing birth of Miss A as 7th August 1916.

Cross examined by Mr. Azad witness said the delivery during this particular case was attended by Midwife Shirabai and the House Surgeon was Dr. Elchidana.

Major S. B. Mehta, Police Surgeon, then examined by Mr. Setalwad said the development and general appearance of the girl showed that she was about 16 years old.

Cross examined by Mr. Azad witness said that the test of bones vary very much in India owing to tropical climate.

TURNED OUT OF HOUSE.

Shirinbai, mother of the girl then gave evidence and said that Shehra once came to her house with Miss A, her daughter. She stayed in the afternoon. Next time when she came witness turned her out as she was not properly dressed and her manners did not appear to witness to be good. On the 18th August last her daughter left home at 4-30 p.m. but did not return till 9 p.m. Witness became anxious about her. About 10 p.m. Davar came with a police constable and informed witness that her daughter was arrested by the police with the accused and one Daruwala. She went with Davar and seeing the girl at the police station, witness fainted.

The case was then adjourned till to-day.

15-YEAR OLD BOY MISSING.

Manohar (Bandu) Shripad Khasnis, a b't fat, fair complexion wearing a Gandhi cap simple coat and half pant has been missing since 10th instant. He left house at 5-15 p.m. Parents are in great grief, obliging public may help them in finding him out. He has a mark between his right eyebrow and nose. Information of his whereabouts may kindly be given at D-Block, Ambewadi, Bombay, No. 4.

KANJI MASTER ON TRIAL

Lady Doctor In The Witness-Box

WOMAN WITNESS WHO TURNS HOSTILE TO PROSECUTION

Further evidence was recorded on Tuesday afternoon in the case in which Mr. Kanji Karamsi Master, a Corporator, stands charged with committing rape on a girl of ten years, before Mr. G.R. Khairaz, Second Presidency Magistrate Mazagaon Court. Mr. Velkar appeared for the Police, while the accused was defended by Mr. Mohanlal Desai.

The Court was as usual cleared of all the visitors when the case came up for hearing at 4-30 p.m. Dr. Mrs. Bocarro, who gave evidence for the prosecution, at the last hearing, was further examined on Tuesday. At the last hearing, she had stated that the girl was brought to her after the incident and she had examined her. After eight days the girl was again taken to her when she put her questions about the incident.

Replying to Mr. Velkar, Police Prosecutor, witness said, she did not ask the girl anything about the incident on the first occasion because, they told her that they were not going to press the matter.

Court: Who are they?

Witness: Dr. P. Meihsheri and the father of the girl.

Mr. Velkar: What do you mean by their not pressing the matter?

Witness: I mean they were not going to take any steps or to proceed in the matter.

DON'T GIVE IT PUBLICITY.

Witness further stated that Dr. Meihsheri and the father of the girl requested her not to give publicity to the incident, as it would spoil the future prospects of the girl.

To another question witness replied that she asked the girl about the incident on the second occasion for her own sake, that is for gaining experience. "We gain experience in the course of our practice by asking questions to patients. I wanted to gain experience. That was my object in putting her several questions, I did it for my own sake."

Mr. Velkar: What did she say?

Mr. Mohanlal Desai, counsel for the accused, objected to this question on the ground that Section 157 of the Evidence Act was not applicable in that respect as Mr. Velkar had tried to show. He submitted that the witness was a private medical practitioner and she had no right to investigate into the matter. But, even if she did so, the proper occasion would have been the first day, when the girl was taken to her. She had admitted that she did not make any inquiries on that occasion. Whatever she might have asked after eight days, could not be admissible, because it was so late and time was the essence of that section.

Mr. Velkar replied that eight days was not a long time and it did not take away the credibility of the evidence on the point.

The Court held that, for the present it was against the contention of the Police Prosecutor, but as Mr. Mohanlal Desai had not the Bombay Law Reporter 33 with him, which he had cited in favour of his contention, the Court would keep an open mind on the subject and if Mr. Velkar satisfied the Court that evidence of the witness on that point would be admissible then, the Court would allow him to recall the witness and further examine her on that point.

Mr. Velkar then examined the witness on other points. Witness was shown an exhibit which, she said, was in her own handwriting. She said, it was a certificate, which she had handed over to the girl to deliver to Dr. Meihsheri. There was no date on the certificate.

TWO CERTIFICATES.

Court: Don't you put a date on the certificates you give?

Witness: There was no need of a formality because I did not know, it would be ever used.

Witness was shown another certificate, which she said she had given to the father of the girl on the 3rd September.

To a further question, the witness replied that she did not make any notes of the information that she got from the girl on the first occasion, but she did take notes on the second occasion. Witness produced the paper on which the notes were written. It bore the date August 25. She said she was not sure about the date, but was sure about the day which was a Tuesday.

POLICE TOOK ME UNAWARES.

Mr. Velkar: When did the police come to you?

Witness: I do not remember. They took me unawares.

Witness further stated that Mr. Pettigara, Deputy-Commissioner of Police, called on her at her dispensary on September 22. On the next day two more C.I.D. men called on her, but she did not know their names. She gave a certificate to a C.I.D. man who came to her from the police. It was on the next day of Mr. Pettigara's visit to the witness.

WITNESS TURNS HOSTILE TO POLICE.

A Gujarati Hindu lady was then examined on behalf of the prosecution. The Court asked the Press not to publish the name of the lady. The witness deposed that some time back the uncle of the girl's father died and the girl went to the witness to inform her about the monthly mourning ceremony. The witness did not remember the day or the time when the girl had come, nor the day and the time of the mourning.

This concluded the examination of the witness. The cross-examination was reserved. Mr. Velkar, the Police Prosecutor informed the Court that he felt that the witness had turned hostile to the prosecution, because she did not give the date when the girl had been to her nor the nature of the message that was delivered to her by the girl.

Further hearing was adjourned to Saturday, October 24.

LALJI PENDSE BAILED OUT

Proceeding In Sedition Case.

DEFENCE TO MOVE HIGH COURT.

Mr. Lalji Pendse, a well-known Bombay labour leader, was ordered to be enlarged on a bail of Rs. 3,000 and one surety when the case in which he is charged with sedition was taken up by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Tuesday.

The Magistrate postponed the case to October 21 to enable the defence pleader to make an application to the Bombay High Court that the case may be committed to the Sessions and the accused be given the benefit of a jury trial.

Mr. Kirke-Smith, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the crown, while the accused was defended by Mr. M. N. Talpade, Advocate.

At the out set Mr. Talpade applied for a short adjournment of the case to enable him to study the speech alleged to have been delivered by the accused.

ADJOURNMENT OPPOSED.

Mr. Kirke-Smith opposed the application and said that he was prepared to go on with the case and finish it.

The Magistrate remarked that he had no objection to giving an adjournment, after the charge was framed.

Mr. Talpade said that the accused delivered the speech complained of on September 13, about a month ago and he must be given time to prepare his defence. It was possible that the police reporter put some words in the mouth of the accused which he never uttered.

Mr. Talpade also inquired whether it was the intention of the court to commit the accused to the sessions.

Magistrate: I have been trying all cases under section 124A. here.

Mr. Talpade submitted that he wanted time to move the Bombay High Court for the committal of the accused to the sessions and in the meantime he requested the court to enlarge the accused on bail.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be bailed out provided the accused gave an undertaking not to attend political meetings or deliver political speeches. The case was postponed till Wednesday next.

FORCED TO LEAD LIFE OF SHAME?

Minor Girl Rescued & Kept In Children's Home

GRAND-MOTHER AND UNCLE IN TROUBLE

The sordid story of how a young and charming Bhatia girl was forced to lead a life of shame by her aged grand-mother and her uncle was mentioned in a remand application presented before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Tuesday.

The accused in this case are Jamnabai and Narandas Khetsi, grand-mother and uncle respectively of the girl in question.

The girl is Kesarbai aged 15, married to a wealthy businessman of Calcutta.

HUSBAND INFORMED.

Mr. H. C. Saria of the Social Purity League, it was alleged, noticed the girl being taken by her grand-mother for purposes of prostitution. He noticed their movements and when his suspicions were confirmed he investigated into the matter and informed the girl's husband at Calcutta. The girl's husband on receiving the information came post-haste to Bombay and started inquiries. They then informed the special branch of the C.I.D. who arrested both the accused. It is even alleged that the accused had an idea of selling the girl to a rich Bania.

The girl was taken charge of by the police and since then she has been kept in the Children's Home.

The Magistrate postponed the case to October 22.

WOMAN JAILED SOLICITING

Convicted For Third Time.

Ivy Hayes, a woman aged about 28 was sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of soliciting for purpose of prostitution by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay on Tuesday.

It was stated that the accused had two previous convictions to her credit for similar offences.

ONE ACCUSED ACQUITTED

Alleged Counterfeiting Currency

After a protracted trial lasting over a week, the jury in the Bombay High Court Sessions on Tuesday brought a divided verdict of seven against two of 'not guilty' against Abdul Karim Sulaman Mistry and Abdul Majid Mohamed who were charged with making counterfeiting currency notes and possessing instruments for counterfeiting.

Mr. Somji, Bar-at-Law prosecuted while the accused No. 1 was defended by Mr. M. K. Azad and No. 2 by Mr. Mahale, Advocate.

The jury brought the verdict as above against the first accused while the second accused they were unanimous in his being not guilty. The second accused was acquitted while in the case of the first accused, His Lordship Justice Davar ordered the jury to be discharged and to try the accused again in the next sessions.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1931.

DRIFTING

The uncertain position of the Round Table Conference has been made still more uncertain by the failure of the Minorities Committee to arrive at a communal settlement and by the dissolution of the present Parliament. The two events are not entirely unconnected. We have reason to believe that certain reactionary members of Parliament have persuaded some sympathetic members of the Indian Delegation not to lower their communal claims by a jot or tittle till at least the new elections are over and the position of the new Government and the new Parliament is acertained, it being tacitly assumed that the new Parliament and the new Government would be more sympathetic towards communal claims, however unreasonable. It is quite natural for Mahatma Gandhi to make still further efforts for a settlement. But he has now to work against much greater odds than he had to face at any time before. However, he has the faith that moves mountains. For ourselves, we can just at present only wait and watch, regarding the situation as being not beyond hope. One thing is quite certain that, whatever progress is now possible must be extremely slow till the convening of the new Parliament. The Federal Structure Committee may keep up the pretence of work and safely discuss various details of Federal Government, though the principle of Federation itself is not absolutely, that is, unconditionally, accepted by the Princes. The latter, as everybody knows, have made their acceptance of Federation conditional upon their minimum demands about representation and the like being accepted by the Conference. And these demands are very far, indeed, from being accepted by or acceptable to, Nationalist India. Besides, Gandhiji's demand for a frank and precise declaration of Government's policy, as a condition precedent to any real successful work at the Conference, is still unconceded because of Government's preoccupations with the General Elections and an unprecedented finacial crisis. Gandhiji is being requested to wait till the formation of the new Cabinet for any definite declaration to be made by the British Government. But in all probability he will confront the British Party leaders with their own favourite doctrine that India is and should be above party politics and will ask those leaders to give a frank and at least a general reply to the Congress demand.

It is much to be doubted whether the leaders of all Parties will commit themselves just now to any definite statements about India, though at the time of the General Elections they are expected to declare themselves unequivocally on a live issue like India. It is even more to be doubted, as Mr. MacDonald would readily admit, whether Party leaders in office would stand by the declarations they might make at the Elections, not to mention the subtler transformations that might come over leaders holding very responsible offices. In this connection it is interesting to note that Mr. Henderson, the present leader of the British Labour Party, has unequivocally repeated the assurance given again and again by the Party to India to help her in attaining Swaraj immediately. At a reception held by the National Labour Club in honour of the delegates to the Round Table Conference, Mr. Henderson said: "All of us who are in every way associated with the Labour movement have no doubt whatsoever that we must solve the (Indian) problem as India desires. We have made our position unmistakably plain for the last so many years, and I feel there is not much difference between the position of the Indian people and that taken by us. We fully sympathise with the desires and aspirations of the Indian people that they should have representative self-government. It cannot, in our judgment, come too soon." These words recall to our mind similar ones spoken by Mr. MacDonald before Premiership taught him to speak of "improving Government of India according to our ideas." But we have no desire to give a left-handed compliment to Mr. Henderson by likening him to Mr. MacDonald. However, it remains to be seen what part the Labour Party will play in the next few days at the Round Table Conference and later in the new Parliament. We can only hope now that the Labour Party, for its own sake and the Indian connection, if for nothing higher, will be true to its oft-repeated solemn pledges to India. It should not be difficult for that Party to realise the danger of dallying with the Indian question or letting it drift.

TINKERING WITH IT

The interim report of the Army Sub-Committee of the Central Retrenchment Committee was released for publication on Friday last. The recommendations which the Sub-Committee makes are an index of the inadequate terms of reference under which it worked. Mr. Rangachartar, the Chairman and his Indian colleagues, who are, we notice, already blamed in the Anglo-Indian Press, for giving a political flavour to their suggestions, had to work only within a restricted sphere. While the whole country has demanded for years that the cost of its defence must be in proportion to the ability of the tax-payer to bear the burden, while the cry is for a radical retrenchment in the whole army expenditure, by Indianising it in the shortest period possible, the Rangachariar Committee was empowered to discuss how far, without endangering British "security" in India, "soldier-clerks" from Britain could be replaced by educated Indians or whether army transport could be safely managed by Indian officers instead of British.

The Sub-Committee could recommend only a cut of three-quarters of a crore in the huge army expenditure. Its recommendations regarding retrenchment in salaries above Rs. 500 have been criticised in a dissenting note on Indianisation by one of its members, Mr. Bovenschen, on the familiar ground that lower salaries necessarily indicate a larger Indian personnel and that the entrance in Army service of a larger number of Indians would prove disastrous from the point of view of "efficiency". Indians will have to make a still more united stand against this hypocritical argument that the moment their own kith and kin are allowed a few places of initiative and control in the defence forces of their own country, the whole structure runs the danger of collapse. No radical retrenchment is possible until the principle is put into practice on an intensive scale that India must provide its defence personnel from indigenous sources and that the cost of maintaining this personnel must be not according to British standards but Indian. The wide gulf in outlook between Mr. Bovenschen and the Indian members of the Sub-Committee is illustrated in his remarks concerning the proposed cuts in Army education. He observes: "The withdrawal of the attractions to soldiers now offered might aggravate beyond practical limits the difficulties of recruitment". But why must the British soldier be recruited for India's defence purposes at all? He costs in maintenance five times more than the Indian soldier and apart from the vital consideration that India must provide her defence forces exclusively from her own nationals, on the grounds of economy it is foolish for a country hard hit financially to entertain the costly foreign soldiering element in service which it cannot afford to pay.

MACDONALD'S HISTORIC BIRTHDAY

It is a sad irony that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald should celebrate his birthday by opening his campaign in Seaham against the Labour candidate. His sixty-fifth birthday marks the turning-point in the life story of England's Premier. Born poor, he started life as a farm boy and for a long time did not earn more than a few shillings a week, and that too fitfully. He has known poverty and hunger. It is, therefore, not unnatural, that his career should constitute almost a romance. The little penniless boy from Lossiemouth became the intellectual parent of Socialism in England, a man whom philosophers and statesmen of the upper class—Morley was one of them—were delighted to respect. The MacDonald of those days had also the courage of the convictions that he claimed to be his. And we see him pursued by ignominy, hunted from pillar to post by a war-mad English Nation. He did not waver in his loyalty to the fundamental principles of International good-will and fellow-feeling. He risked everything dear to a man—specially an ambitious man conscious of his worth—but he refused to help in shedding the blood of fellow-men. The reward came within six years of the end of the war. His courage was crowned with the Premiership of Great Britain. The succeeding years, whether he was in or out of office, were almost MacDonald's, although an uncomfortable change was visible all though the period. Now, the anti-climax to a magnificent career has definitely come. The founder of the Labour Party, the High Priest of Socialism in England, is the head of the Party that is in the field to conduct the most savage war, in British history, on—Socialism. At the age of 65, Ramsay died. Long live the Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, the leader of the first anti-socialist class war in England.

PAREL SCULPTURES

The sculptures on a big slab of stone unearthed last Friday, near the Golanji Hill, Parel, constituting more than nine figures, have, naturally, excited interest in intellectual quarters of the city, not accustomed to crowd over a merely curious "tamasha." For the sculptures, now happily disclosed by the Municipal spade, are indisputably of uncommon archaeological and artistic importance. It is futile to conjecture, just at this moment, about their possible date or theme. They will before long be decided. But the composition in which the sculptured figures are observed arrayed in a pyramid form and their iconography, even at this stage, when their forms are dust-covered and blurred, indicate their rare character. These sculptures are on Municipal grounds and it is for the Municipality to take the initiative for the safe custody and adequate preservation of the sculptures. The provisions of the Treasure Trove Act permit, we understand, the Municipality to offer the sculptures to the Prince of Wales Museum, which is really their right and legitimate destination, for adequate preservation, study and research. For, the sculptures are, undoubtedly, of phenomenal assistance to students and exponents of ancient Indian history, art and culture. We hope the Municipality will lose no time in approaching the Government with the necessary proposal and request.

In the meantime, may we request the Municipal authorities to stop work near the area of the sculptures for a specified period, which would enable scholars, archaeologists and art students to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the locality of the sculptures and the possibilities of discovering other important finds in the area adjoining the sculptures?

BENGAL GOVERNOR AND DETENUS

According to "Liberty," His Excellency the Governor of Bengal is prepared to consider the question of the release of the Bengal Detenus if the latter were to promise in writing that they could not participate in revolutionary activities. Having condemned them to detention without any trial, it is really good of His Excellency to invite them to take their guilt for granted, as he himself does, and almost to plead guilty to unspecified unproved charges, so that His Excellency may be able to give them back their rightful freedom. Be that as it may, how is it that those whom the Governor is prepared to release on parole, are not considered fit to be treated as decent human beings while under detention? His Excellency is an ex-England cricket captain. How would it be if he were to play the game even though the persons concerned were detenus?

Trifles

I don't believe in this rumour that the police and jail departments have been exempted from the proposed 10 per cent. cut.

And any way, if it is true, then what of it? Yes Sir, What Of it? Have they not served the country well? Do they not deserve well of their grateful Nation? Of course, they do—to the extent of at least 10 per cent. increment.

Now, go and chew your bloomin' Gandhi cap. And if you are patient enough then wait and you might yet have a taste of better things like the Lathi and the cell.

• • • •

"British Trade Looks Up."
—Anglo-India.

From my own knowledge and experience I should have thought that British Trade never WAS self-conscious.

• • • •

I was intrigued to find in the "Rozanama-i-Khilafat" extracts from Burke's Peerage and Who's Who in Great Britain. On careful study they were discovered to form part of Mr. Shaukat Ali's letter written for the "entertainment"—he could not have found a more appropriate work—of readers.

The galaxy of Lords, Ladies, Knights and Missieurs reminded me of proud advertisements of big firms "By Special Appointment to Lord So-and-So, etc., etc."

• • • •

And I was not far wrong either. The list was a catalogue of the audience constituting the Peers and Commoners who were addressed sometime ago by Mr. Shaukat Ali.

I was also delighted to notice that the head of the Firm—sorry, I mean Mr. Shaukat Ali—delivered his famous speech "in my characteristic manner".

• • • •

Yes, I think, what with his entertaining letters and in-my-character—manner modesty Mr. Shaukat Ali's outspoken subjectivity is rather delightful.

• • • •

A U. S. contract for "Periscopes" placed with a British firm has moved the "Daily Telegraph" to ecstatic pride: "The contract is a striking tribute to the quality of optical glass now produced in Britain."

"Now" is rather too modest. History is full of tributes to optical glass produced in Britain.

And there are many members of the R. T. C. who would be too willing emphatically to testify to the virtues of British optical glass.

• • • •

"Part Time wife" is indeed a novel idea. It looks as if industrial methods have invaded the field of domestic economy. A piece-work husband will be the natural corollary. But even then, the division of labour is not complete!

• • • •

"Cables are pouring to Mahatma Gandhi from all parts of India expressing confidence in him and repudiating Dr. Ambedkar's self-imposed championship."—News item.

• • • •

This is evidently the reason why Dr. Ambedkar acutely feels that he is one of the "depressed"

• • • •

There is much guessing about the weather. A weather-beaten man wants to know from the meteorologist why Bombay should pay for the depression formed in Hyderabad. This is really a moot-point in these days of prospective provincial autonomy. I hope some fair-weather delegate of the R. T. C. will move in the matter when residuary powers come up for discussion in the Federal Structure Committee.

• • • •

At the Caxton Hall meeting, women saluted Mahatmaji in "Desh Sevika" style. I will not be surprised if Mr. Churchill finds something "Kesaria" in it.

• • • •

It is reported that a marriage was celebrated in Dharwar within ten rupees. Without waiting for an interview with the couple, I will not be wrong in speculating that their first conversation would have run in this wise:—

Wife:—How happy we are. Quite modern and yet cheap!

Husband:—Yes, my dear.

DR. AMBEDKAR REPUDIATED

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is but natural that pigmies and nonentities who dare not pose as representatives or much less as leaders while in this country, should parade in false colours and pose as "representatives" and "leaders" when 6,000 miles away, safely entrenched in St. James' Palace behind the reactionary cordon of Indian toadies, fanatic British Tories and communalists.

Dr. Ambedkar, who was recently correctly described as a Professor of Political Mendicancy by his more independent students of the Law class, has suddenly de-

(Continued on page 8.)

THE INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL.

MEN MIGHTIER THAN THE PEN.

(BY KANAIYALAL H. VAKIL).

"Money Writes," Upton Sinclair. T. Werner Laurie, London 7sh. 6d.
"Roman Holiday," Upton Sinclair, T. Werner Laurie, London, 7sh. 6d.

The international tribunal of the oppressed has begun to examine and shift the human values significant to civilization. Its judgment is imminent. It threatens to crystallize. Its directive trends assume, amidst all the complications and chaos of the age, sharper outline everyday. Is America a warning, a challenge or an inspiration? Russia is, undoubtedly, a challenge. And the challenge has been so complete and direct that civilized mankind, outside Russia, find itself unable to decide whether it is a warning or an inspiration. Russia and America these are the extremes, these are the crucibles. Russia, the old nation, with new daring and America, the new nation, with old values both are subject to the international laboratory tests. "The democracy of the Soviets, a thing in the womb seeking to be born, and the democracy of Capitalism, matured into a flaunting prostitute—such are," observes Upton Sinclair in the new English edition of "Money Writes," "the two forces struggling for power, and their struggle conditions the thinking and writing of every author in the world." The business of the writer, the poet, the novelist, the playwright, the journalist in America, analysed with uncanny precision, was "to show things as they actually were, never as they might be or ought to be; life was static, it was being, not becoming, suffering, not willing or doing." This is the "realism" of the American mind, passive and inhuman. It is almost impossible for American novelists, like the Russian novelists, "to be interested in men who think and put their thoughts into action." Business and social graft have seized America. Snobbery has become "the whole of civilization." The wealth of eye-opening biographical details and the mental and psychological process of almost every leading writer, journalist, poet, novelist, playwright who has influenced American thought is exposed with ruthless clarity by Mr. Upton Sinclair. They must be studied. They cannot be indicated, much less imagined. And, as we study them we "watch them gambling and drinking and idling and dressing up, and going from tea-parties to dinners, and from dinners to grand operas, murdering one another's reputations, seducing one another's wives, and always and everywhere being what they consider brilliant and fascinating and wonderful and prominent and famous and great." And, as we watch them we consider them the inevitable product of the "intellectuals whose ideal is," says Upton Sinclair, "muddlement." Their mental make-up "contains a greater share of ambition than of sin-

(Continued on page 8.)

COWASJI JEHANGIR PEACE-MAKER,

SIDELIGHT ON HISTORIC SIMLA NEGOTIATIOS

(By "ONE-WHO-KNOWS.")

When late in the evening of the 27th August, the glad tidings was flashed from Simla that Mahatma Gandhi had finally decided to sail for R.T.C., not a few voices were heard enquiring "Who did it?" And for "the passing crowd" the history of events immediately preceding this momentous decision has hitherto remained an unrevealed chapter. I have been in possession of information obtained from sources, the veracity of which I have no reason to doubt, which after mature reflection, I have decided to make public in the full knowledge that such publicity without doing any possible harm to any living person may enable the public to appraise the true value of the selfless services rendered by Sir Cawasji Jehangir (Junior), as a peace intermediary. This merchant prince and dauntless representative of Bombay in the Legislative Assembly who has been by now loaded with wealth and public honours, has often annoyed many a friend by his sphinx-like silence and by his modesty of a coy maiden. But notwithstanding his inborn habit of avoiding the public gaze, the secret this time has oozed out and it is for him now publicly to contradict the information given herein.

TACT AND RESOURCEFULNESS.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar sailed on the 15th September after having made an unsuccessful attempt to persuade the Viceroy that what Mahatma Gandhi really wanted as a condition precedent to his sailing for London was Government's agreement to institute an impartial and public enquiry into Bardoli collections. The Viceroy refused to accept this as a true and proper interpretation of Gandhiji's attitude with the result that the correspondence between His Excellency and the Congress leader was released for publication. It was at this psychological moment that Sir Cowasji appeared on the scene, voluntarily offering his services to bring about a mutual understanding between Government and Gandhiji. At that time, it was quite evident to close observers of the situation that the main difficulty of the Viceroy lay in the attitude of Provincial Governments which was was not known to be very sympathetic or helpful. After making sure of the real intentions of Gandhiji Sir Cowasji saw the Acting Governor of Bombay and after prolonged discussion succeeded in persuading the Bombay Government to concede the request for an enquiry into Bardoli collections. As the Viceroy in the mean time had left for Calcutta, some delay was inevitable. Fortunately, however, Lord Willingdon decided to return immediately to Simla and agreed to receive Gandhiji there. Sir Cowasji travelled by the same train as Mahatmaji and other Congress leaders and on their way to Simla had prolonged discussion and consideration of the matter from its various aspects. Simla was agog with excitement from Tuesday, the 25th August, to Thursday, the 27th August. At the time Gandhiji was having long talks with Mr. Emerson and the Viceroy, this quiet, modest, selfless peace-intermediary was ill at ease, arguing, persuading, cajoling the various high-placed people who were in a position to deliver the goods. Many a hitch occurred, but the extraordinary reasonableness of Gandhiji and Sardar Vallabhbhai, the persuasive and untiring efforts of Dr. Ansari and with the inexhaustible fund of tact, resourcefulness and personal influence which Sir Cowasji commanded, all difficulties were finally overcome. It has to be said to the great credit of the Home Member and Mr. Emerson that had it not been for their very sincere and earnest yearning for genuine peace, Gandhiji's demands would not have been complied with. One cannot also forget the steady sympathy and ready assistance which two Indian members of the Viceroy's Council evinced in the solution of various difficulties.

HIS REWARD.

Between the 25th and 27th August, Sir Cowasji really worked like a horse, running between Gandhiji's residence, the houses of various officials and the Viceroy's palace. A friend, who happened to be intimately connected with him in Simla has given me an idea of the numerous interviews Sir Cowasji had and the many miles he rode on horse-back on the 27th August, and it is not difficult to understand if Sir Cowasji was the most relieved and happiest man in India, when he saw Gandhiji and other Congress leaders leaving Simla by a special train to enable Mahatmaji to catch the outgoing Saturday mail.

I have ventured to throw light on this unrevealed chapter only with the singular object of seeing justice done to one who in such selfless manner devoted himself to the cause of Peace, thereby bringing cheer and peace to the countless millions of India. The country cannot be too grateful to such unobtrusive servants of Motherland. Bande Matram!

NOTES OF THE DAY

Gandhiji's "Failure."

Our London correspondent reports that the man in the street, who has genuine faith in Mahatma Gandhi, is disappointed at Gandhiji's failure to succeed with his own fellow-Indians at the Round Table Conference. As a matter of fact there is nothing surprising in it. History does not know of any leader of men or Prophet who has commanded the unanimous obedience of his own people. Indeed, almost every great man has suffered both insult and injury at the hands of those who should have been expected to know better. As regards Gandhiji's experience at the Round Table Conference, it must not be forgotten that its personnel is, in a very large measure, the result of careful and wide scouring of the country for opponents of Mahatma Gandhi's ideals and aspiration. What really ought to be surprising is that no other member should have imitated Doctor Ambedkar in the latter's contemptible behaviour towards Gandhiji. Indeed, the members have treated him with reverence. And, opponents though they are, they have almost subconsciously paid him even homage.

Free, Yet . . . . .

Syt. Subash Bose hos been released. According to Press report, Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose who was arrested on October 11, was detained at Shamnagar Thana without being produced before a magistrate. No other person except his brother, who saw him on the following morning, was allowed to interview him. Furthermore, it is alleged that "under orders from the Authorities Sjt. Subash Bose was not allowed food and drink from outside." In the face of all this, the Government communique denying that the Bengal leader was under arrest, is worse than a ridiculous mis-statement. It may be that the Bengal Government knew nothing about what their subordinates were doing in the mufassil, but they would have done well to instruct the authorities of the Shamnagar Thana to behave according to Law and show the courhesy due to a distinguished prisoner—who had, of course, not been arrested!

Picketing Is Lawful.

Addressing an extraordinary meeting of the Bombay Branch of the European Association, Mr. T. Chapman Mortimer, Assistant General Secretary of the Association, said that non-violent picketing was absolutely impossible and that it was erroneous to think that the Gandhi-Irwin Pact allowed picketing. If he had read the Pact carefully before talking about it, he would have noted that the Pact did specifically allow peaceful picketing. This itself shows that peaceful picketing is possible apart from the fact that thousands of Congress volunteers, men and women, have been picketing for the last many months all over the country. For the sake of greater accuracy, however, it may be stated that peaceful picketing is perfectly lawful even apart from the Pact and that the Pact only specifically mentions this fact to leave no room for any doubt in the matter. High Court Judges have held, even before the Pact, not only that peaceful picketing of liquor shops is lawful but that the prosecution of those who carry on such picketing may bring law itself into contempt.

What Are They Doing?

It is over a month since the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee decided to run its own candidates for the forthcoming Municipal election. And a committee was appointed to do the needful work with expedition. Since then a number of non-Congressmen, interested in the elections have been vigorously canvassing votes for themselves or their friends, some of the canvassers have been spreading reports that the Congress Committee has decided not to put up its own candidates, and on the other hand Congress members describe themselves as Congress candidates, though they have not yet been formally nominated as Congiess candidates by the Congress Election Committee. While non-Congressmen are carrying on their propaganda, intending or likely Congress candidates do not know where exactly they stand. And now the Congress Secretary announces that 'whatever the B. P. C. C. may hereafter do, it has not yet nominated any Congress candidates." Whatever the B. P. C. C. may hereafter do may as well be done soon.

"UNCLE ARTHUR'S" TRIBUTE TO BAPUJI.

WHAT FUTURE HISTORIAN WILL SAY OF NON-VIOLENT STRUGGLE

(Continued from page 1)

Chairman and friends, I was fully prepared last week to have a letter from your secretary cancelling to-night's engagement, as another similar engagement was cancelled on account of the General Election. I believe if you had cancelled it, you would have done it properly, as just now you are in the throes of a general election of a most unusual kind. England is passing through a terrible crisis. My whole heart goes out to you in your troubles.

You sir, have spared one or two hours of your most valuable time and have taken the trouble of coming to this meeting. It shows what support and sympathy I am to expect from you. I do not propose to take much of your time in stating the Congress claim before you, I would rather utilise this time which is so valuable to you in answering questions, which in an elaborate speech I may not anticipate your difficulties. It will be a more profitable way of occupying your time in answering your questions. I would ask you to put any questions in any manner you like. I can assure you, your questions will not embarrass me. My public life extending over a generation has convinced me that frankness on the part of both the parties is a better course. You will find me answering questions without the slightest mental reservations. Though I am here for the Conference, I believe my work lies outside the Conference in making contacts like this. At the Conference, however, I am anxious to open out my heart and lay all cards on the table. Like every other delegate, I am subjected to certain restrictions, which I must carry out, and, therefore, I am not quite successful in presenting the whole of my case.

SUBSTANCE OF INDEPENDENCE.

Even though I believe, I may have to go empty-handed in spite of all my best efforts for an amicable settlement, I shall have the fullest satisfaction if I have been able to present my case to those who are earnest about India, but unfortunately, are not fully informed about the Indian National Congress.

CONGRESS REPRESENTS THE MASSES.

"I claim the Congress represents in an overwhelming manner, the whole mass of India. I ask you to accept it. I have come here to plead for that Independence for which thousands and thousands of men and women have courted imprisonment and received lathi-blows, some even laid their precious lives. Complete Independence does not exclude partnership on absolutely equal terms with Great Britain, to be determined by either party and if this claim is not fully understood, I make it clear that it includes National Control over Army, External Affairs and Finances of India, also impartial examination of financial transactions carried on by British Government by the National Government of India."

THAT IS OUR CASE.

This is the substance of our case. But I have also freedom of action, with regard to the reservations which must be as may be necessary and as may be demonstrably in the interests of India. When, after a long period the British Government decides to withdraw her rule over what is after all, a great continent, representing ancient and unrivalled culture, naturally adjustments remain to be made by India's National Government. But I must confess, I have hazy notions of those adjustments and it lies with the British Ministers to suggest those adjustments, and I shall assure you, I shall raise no difficulty on behalf of the Congress.

I ACCEPT IRWIN'S CLAUSE.

Lord Irwin, who, of all Englishmen, was able to draw me to England, to attend the Conference, said, in the March Delhi Settlement be concluded with the Congress, that Safeguards or Adjustments should be in the interests of India and Britain—naturally of mutual interests and mutual adjustments.

I accept that clause of Lord Irwin. I would not be guilty of having adjustments beneficial only to India and of moral harm to Britain. But, some of these adjustments may distinguish themselves as material. As for moral loss to England, we in India who have suffered from this rule, have come to the conclusion that some of Government's transactions are of questionable character causing terrible economic loss to the Indian people. If belated justice is done to us, it is necessary that Britain must suffer some material loss.

"OUR TERRIBLE HARDSHIPS."

I have purposely refrained from going fully or elaborately into the details because, all of you are students of contemporary movements especially of this claim of India to complete Independence. Suffice it to say, that we suffered last year for full twelve months terrible hardships for the sake of Liberty of our dear country. But, I am not here to ask you to extend your sympathy for our troubles.

TRUTH AND NON-VIOLENCE.

I know that no nation has vindicated her honour, her freedom, without tremendous sacrifices and we have still faith in the fairest means that our Nation can adopt, viz: Truth and Non-Violence in attaining our cherished goal. I would consider it nothing if we have still to give millions of lives in pursuit of that goal.

LIBERTY WITHOUT A DROP OF BLOOD.

I hope, the Congress has ever set its heart upon its campaign throughout non-violently, truthfully and it will be for future historian to say of India that:

India fought and won her Liberty without shedding a drop of human blood.

Mahatma Gandhi then answered a question: "Will it not lead to terrible slaughter if the British Army in India were totally withdrawn from British India and Hindus and Muslims and other minorities carry on internecine war in the country?

Answer:—It is likely we Hindus and Mussalmans may fight one another, but if such is our lot we do not mind it. Why postpone the agony? I personally do not mind it so and to-day the Congress sways the majority of voters and the minds of millions of people to run the risk. We are fighting non-violently and truthfully and we shall be able, I think, to avoid that calamity.

WHY BOTHER YOUR HEADS.

"But what puzzles me most is why you Britishers are worrying your heads as to what would happen in India. Why don't you recall your own history in the struggle for liberty about the Wars of the Roses? Even to-day there is a fight between Englishmen and Scotch and fight between the English and the Irishmen in a Free State. (Laughter).

The nation which is resolved upon making a bid towards liberty when it is thoroughly emasculated and when the process of emasculation is still going on deeper and deeper need not mind any risk. Gandhiji took for illustration the case of Baluchistan, Bengal and Punjab where several thousand Hindus are living. He said, if their life was so bad under the Muslim they would have left those places But even a solitary Hindu is able to carry on his trade in Baluchistan and the Frontier which are essentially Muslim I shall far rather run the risk and shall insist on Freedom to-day"

T U WOMAN HORRIFIED!

Another questioner, a woman Trade Unionist was horrified at Gandhiji's remarks "India will die million deaths to gain freedom". She thought that it was wrong idea. Gandhiji answered "I dont consider it a dangerous ideal. In sacrificing one's own life as we are doing it to-day and the compulsory disarmament perhaps.

I am afraid our friend did not follow my speech attentively, but to be chivalrous I was not capable of making my meaning clear. I can again repeat: "We do not want to take anybody's life because it is a dear to us as liberty; but at the altar of liberty we shall pour forth OUR BLOOD and we shall do it. Even God will say well done my children."

INDEPENDENCE NOT WANTED AS GIFT.

"You need not be shocked if we sacrifice our lives, but it is up to you who are the trustees of the British nation to prevent this slaughter. The elementary position is that it is right if you give us Independence without being offended. Remember I have not come to beg for Independence but as a result of last year's terrible sufferings and the honourable settlement with the then Viceroy I am here. If I obtained an honourable settlement remember I shall have no delusions when I return that I have received any gift from you. There can be no such thing as gift from one nation to another, when it is Independence, which is to be gained and fought for by blood of each nation. If we do not get it it means in God's opinion we have not suffered much, we have not gone through the process of purification. So we shall continue the process of purification until no Britisher shall want to remain in India as a ruler. You are wanted as comrades, as fellow citizens, as our helpers—thus being mutually useful on voluntary terms and on no other."

RUSSIA AND INDIA.

Another questioner felt that if Britain withdrew Russia would dominate over India and oppress her people. What was India's remedy asked the questioner? As the question was put some of the audience shouted "Cut that stuff out", Gandhiji smilingly replied: "I do not believe Russia has such an unholy design on India. But will she succeed where Britain failed? At least Britain has some means of carrying on her rule beause she gave her co-operation though unwilling and reluctant. But to-day my people have realised at least that even unwilling and reluctant co-operation is bad for the country and we are not going to co-operate with Britain in any measure. We shall adopt the same method towards Russia.

Gandhiji answering the question what he will do with the Indian capitalists when British capitalists sent out of the country, said: "Why are British capitalists nervous? We don't want them to go. We shall make provision for them to stay on fair and equitable terms."

BEST CAPITAL IN WORLD.

And added as Sir Daniel Hamilton said: "I believe that the greatest Capital in the world to-day is Labour—two arms and two legs. However weak, if they are willing to work you cannot find better capital in the world. It is even better than gold which you know to-day is so titled."

Mr. Clynes said: "I do not dispute Gandhiji's claim for Independence for which I have always pleaded. But as Mr. Henderson and myself have mutual interests in view of our forthcoming election visit to Lancashire will Mahatma Gandhi answer what is the economic and political motive behind the boycott movement I want Mahatma Gandhi to help me and Mr. Henderson to be fully armed to answer the difficult question in Lancashire."

MESSAGE TO LANCASHIRE.

Gandhiji explained at great length the implications of the whole boycott movement—foreign cloth and British goods—and added: "Though the operatives of Lancashire were told all kinds of things against me and they had to be cold and sullen to me when I spent two days with them they showed spontaneous enthusiasm. They understand me well and you two friends can once again take my message that I shall give preference to Lancashire over Japan only if we live on equal terms."

Mr. Cannon Donaldson, warmly according thanks to Mahatmaji, said: "Mahatma Gandhi, please tell me in three words what do you think of life?"

Gandhiji answering said: "I am unable to answer in three words. I say 'Life is a spark divine which we must treasure."

To the singing of the "Red Flag" and the "Internationale" the meeting dispersed.

STOP PRESS

COMMUNAL PROBLEM.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The convrsations on the communal question are still proceeding. Leading delegates' position has been apparently narrowed down to the suggestion of the appointment of a Committee of Arbitration and its acceptance or rejection by the Moslem delegation and the representatives of the Hindu Mahasabha and the Sikhs. The suggestion has been made that the Committee shuold be composed of Lord Sankey, Mahatma Gandhi, the Aga Khan and Sir Hubert Carr. The idea of an outside tribunal, Judicial or otherwise, has been abandoned.

It is considered probable in certain quarters that the negotiations will be revived between Mahatma Gandhi and the Muslim Delegation with a view to enunciating a definite formula which will incorporate the largest measure of agreement between the Congress, Indian Liberals and the lesser minorities and the Muslims.—Reuter.

JURY'S VERDICT IN POONA FRAUD CASE.

POONA, Oct. 13.

In the People's Own Provident and General Insurance Company, Limited Case, in which 23 persons consisting of lawyers, graduates, doctors and teachers were charged under Sections 120-B, read with Section 429, Indian Penal Code (conspiracy to cheat public), the assessors gave unanimous verdict of 'guilty' against 14 and 'not guilty' against the remaining nine Those against whom the verdict of 'guilty' was given were:—D.V. Atre, Managing Director of the Company; N.D. Sahagal, originator of the company; D.A. Garud; K.R. Bhat, Directors; S R. Vyavahare, D.G. Bhagwat, D.C. Paranjpe, B.D. Ambedkar, L.S. Aphale, D.M. Dange, V.M. Joshi, Manager of the Bombay Branch; G.D. Apte, Auditor; M.V. Joshi, and P.K. Atre.

Those who were found 'not guilty' were:—Doctor Sathe, Director; M.R. Paradker, G.N. Godse, T.K. Khare, Auditor; V.S. Raje, S.B. Marathe, B.G. Koparker, M.S. Panse and A.S. Joshi.

Accused M.R. Moghe, Legal Advisor of the Company died before the case was committed to Sessions and accused Santoz De-Souza has been absconding since the beginning of the case in the Lower Court.

CASAREWITCH.

Victoria Club Additional Call-Over

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The following is the Victoria Club additional call-over on Casarewitch:—

18|1 Notice Board, taken and offered. 20|1 Prince Paradise, offered and 22|1 taken. 25|1 Trie Chateau, taken and offered. 28|1 Advancer, offered and 33|1 taken. 30|1 Summer Princes, 40|1 Chelmarsh, 50|1 Insurance, Arctic Star, Ballymurphy and British Sailor taken and offered. 50|1 Cacao, Oletta, Leonidas II and Earn Hill offered and 66|1 taken. 50|1 Leonard, Joyous Greeting and Old Orkney offered, 66|1 Six wheeler taken and offered, 66|1 Timber offered and 100|1 taken, 66|1 Stolen Flame, and Jugo taken and offered, 66|1 Ballyscanlon, 200|1 Richborough offered.

SCRATCHING.

Alexis scratched from Cambridgeshire at 9 this morning.—Reuter Special.

Cesarewitch Probables

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The following are the Cesarewitch Probables with their jockeys:—

Noble Sar (Fox); Arctic Star (Beary); Sandals (Dias); Oletta (Gordon Richards); Friendship (H. Wragg); Truncheon (A. Wragg); Leonidas Second (S. Southey); Son of Mint (Clifford Richards); Prince Paradise (Bezant); Six Wheeler (Baines); Blue Vision (Steve Donoghue); Khorsheed (Sirett); Joyous Greeting (E. Smith); Notice Board (T. Weston); Leonard, (W. Nevett); Earn Hill (R. Lightfoot); Summer Princess (F. Rickaby); Advancer, (A. mirke); Timber (W. Carr); Stolen Flame (E. Quick); Balimurphy (A. Roberts; Ballyscanlon (A Taylor); Chelmarsh (W. Rickaby); No jockeys have yet been nominated for following probables: Trie Chateau, Jugo, Cacoa and British Sailor.

"Trie Chateau" will be ridden by Sibbritt, "Cacao" by Field, "British Sailor" by Robertson and "Stolen Flame" by Dowdall. Beary rides Nightingall's selection which will be "Arctic Star" or "Jugo."

There will be 26 runners Going is firm at present, favouring favourite "Friendship." — Reuter's Special.

Chittagong Ban To Continue For Two More Months

CALCUTTA, Oct. 13.

The order under section 144, Cr. P. C., prohibiting the holding of unlicensed public meetings and processions as well as as letting off of bombs or fire works in Chittagong has been extended by a Gazette Notification for another two months with effect from October 22.—A. P.

NEW POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS CHIEF

SIMLA, October 13.

It is understood that Mr. T. Ryan, Joint Secretary, Industries Department will take over the duties of Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs when Sir Hubert Sams proceeds on leave on 5th December preparaory to retirement.—A.P.

BARDOLI INQUIRY

Mr. Gordon Overrules Govt. Pleader's Objection

BARDOLI, Oct. 12.

At the further hearing of the Bardoli land revenue enquiry today, all the remaining witnesses of Rayam village were cross-examined by the Government Pleader, Dewan Bahadur Thakorram Mehta. This closed the Congress case for that village.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Congress Counsel, before calling witnesses from the next village, wanted to know whether Government wished to call in their evidence separately for each village or jointly for all villages. Mr. Desai also suggested that it would be convenient if Government witnesses were also examined village by village. Mr. Desai however added that he was agreeable to either procedure being adopted.

The Government Pleader very strongly objected to this procedure saying that it would place the Government side at a serious disadvantage not only on account of the inconvenience it would cause because Government officers who would figure as witnesses would have to be examined often, at the end of each village's case, but because there was the danger of exposing "our case" in the middle of the enquiry. He submitted that the enquiry should be taken as a whole. He proposed to enter his defence when all Congress witnesses from all villages were examined.

Mr. Gordon, disagreeing with the Government pleader, opined that it would be convenient if full evidence regarding each village was recorded separately. He therefore overruled the Government Pleader's objection and ruled that in future the Government side would be called upon to produce witnesses for each village separately.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai then took up the case of village Motifaloo, from which three witnesses were examined. The Court then rose for the day.—A.P.

RETRENCHMENT IN BOMBAY

Police & Jail Officials To Be Exempted

The Executive Council, it is reliably learnt, took a decision, in its Monday's meeting, regarding the salary-cut to be introduced from the next month.

Ten per cent. all-round is the scale which covers All-India, Provincial and other posts and all Government employees earning a salary of Rs 50 and above in the city and that of Rs. 40 and above in the mofussil come under its operation. The only exception to this, however, are the Police (including sergeants) and Jail Departments and they are totally exempted from being subjected to any retrenchment measures.

There are, it is also understood, certain technical difficulties in putting the proposal into practice at once: the Covenanted Services, for instance, cannot be touched without the Secretary of State's and the Parliament's statutory sanction, which is proposed to be obtained as early as possible. The budget estimates are to be based on the data furnished by this proposal.

NATIONALIST MUSLIM PARTY

Surat District Branch Established

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAVSARI, Oct. 12.

On Sunday last a meeting of several leading Muslims of Surat District was held in the building opposite the Navsari Railway Station, Mr. Ismail Fakeribhai Mandirwala presided. After some discussion it was decided to establish a branch of the Nationalist Muslim Party for the District. The following committee was elected:—

President:—Rasulmiya Saheb of Nawgama.

Vice President:—Mr. Ismail Fakirbhai Mandirwala

Secretaries:—Messrs. Azim K. Shaikh and Nurmiya H. Shaikh.

Mr. Ahmed Haji Suleman Saheb Syed Abdulla Saheb and Jeevakhan Saheb.

Pt. JAWAHARLAL CHALLENGES GOVT. COMMUNIQUE

Says Congress Report About U. P. Villages Is True

ALLAHABAD, October 13.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who was returned to Allahabad from a tour in Oudh District has issued a statement in connection with the communique issued by the U. P. Government regarding certain occurrences in villages of Baraipur and Semri in Balarampur Estate. The Pandit says that he has visited both the villages and is convinced that Congress charges were true.—A.P.

Subash Bose Allowed To Leave Police Thana!

CALCUTTA, October 13.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose who was at Nowpara Police Station since Saturday evening in connection with Jagatdal Mill Area incident, returned home at about midnight yesterday and left for Hijli this morning.

Prior to his departure from the Thana he was told by the police that he was free to go back to Calcutta.

In a statement to the press he says he will soon visit Jagatdal again to preside over the adjourned session of the Bengal Jute Workers Conference.—A.P.

7 MILLION BALES OF COTTON TO BE KEPT OFF MARKET

FEDERAL FARM BOARD'S DECISION

Plan To Tide Over Crisis Of Over Production

LONDON, Oct. 13.

A plan whereby seven million bales of cotton will be kept off the market during the year was decided upon at a conference of leading Southern bankers, members of the Federal Farm Board and the officials of American Cotton Co-operative Association in order to prevent disastrous flooding of the American cotton market, the fear of which has overawed the cotton industry during recent months. The plan will involve the banks in the cotton states in making or renewing loans maturing not earlier than July 31st, 1932 to be secured on three-and-half million bales. In order that this amount of cotton may be financed by October 25th, the Federal Farm Board will extend obligations of the Cotton Co-operative Association, which will cover about 2,100,000 bales, to 31st July, 1932, unless they can be disposed of in the meantime for more than twelve-and-half cents for pound.

In addition, should the Southern States' Legislatures secure a substantial reduction in the acreage for the next year, the Federal Farm Board will hold off its cotton from market for an extra year until 7th July 1933.—Reuter's Special.

SYRIAM REFINERY EXPLOSION

Cause Of Ignition Not Known

RANGOON, October 13.

Details about the explosion at Syriam refinery show that the explosion occurred at 1-30 in the early morning of Monday injuring three Indian employees two of whom have already died. There was no oil fire. The cause of the ignition is not known. Two tank houses were wrecked and damages confined to the masonry. The loss is estimated at below Rs. 4,000.—A.P.

ALEMBIC
Fruit-Laxative
(LIVER SALT)
EFFERVESCENT, COOLING & PLEASANT
PREVENTS CONSTIPATION
KEEPS THE LIVER ACTIVE
AND
PURIFIES THE BLOOD
Can be had at all Chemists and Druggists.

Simla Ladies Jailed For A Year.

—:o:—

DR. SATYAPAL'S EVIDENCE DISMISSED.

"NOT OF MATERIAL WEIGHT" SAYS MAGISTRATE

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, Oct. 13.

"Dr. Satyapal's evidence is not of any material weight as he was convicted previously under Section 124-A, interned under the Defence of India Act and transported for life during Martial Law, while the other defence witnesses were either members or sympathisers of the Congress."

In this strain ran the argument of the Additional Distt. Magistrate, Thakur Lalitchand, of Simla in passing a sentence of Rs. 2,000 security each against Shrimati Shakuntala Devi, President, Naujavan Bharat Sabha, Lahore; and against Shrimati Laxmi Devi, wife of Lala Gandamal, President of the Simla Distt. Congress Committee.

RECEIVE SENTENCES CHEERFULLY.

The two ladies were ready for the sentence and received it cheerfully, but soon some sympathisers wished to persuade them to furnish security. They stuck to their decision that they would prefer jail and accordingly chose simple imprisonment for a year. They were cheered as they got into the "rickshaw" and huge crowd followed them to the Distt. Jail. To-night they are being placed in the special ward as the trying Magistrate has still to make recommendation to the Distt. Magistrate regarding the class they should be placed in.

RIGHT IN THE CITADEL OF BUREAUCRACY.

This is the first time that any lady has either been arrested or convicted in Simla. During the whole of the Civil Disobedience campaign, when ladies took very prominent part in Simla, they were not arrested. Now, when the Truce is on, Simla has witnessed quite an exiciting legal wrangle as to whether the speeches of these ladies constituted sedition. The Court was throughout the proceedings crowded and the case aroused great interest.

A public meeting is being organised immediately by the local Congress Committee to criticise Government policy as a breach of the Truce.

MORNING DUTY
FOR
LIFELONG BEAUTY
Makes teeth sparkling white.
Firms the gums.
Leaves a refreshing fragrance in the mouth. Kills all Dental Germs.
Available at:—POPULAR PHARMACY, Grant Road.
BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Bori-Bunder.
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The International Tribunal.

(Continued from page 6).

cerity." When it has, he observes, "come to the shown-down" they have been "unwilling to pay the penalties which great art exacts." They do not earn or "eat their bread with tears." It is not that Mr. Upton Sinclair is "lacking in pity for an artist—my harshest words are merely an effort to goad him into class consciousness. For it is not merely his individual life that is at stake, not merely his art, but civilization."

"PAYMASTER OF REACTION."

Will America, his "sweet land of liberty," remain "the paymaster of reaction throughout the world?" He sees in America, at the present, "in all essentials the same plutocracy" he would have seen had he lived in ancient Rome. This he visualises in the subsequent novel "Roman Holiday" which depicts America since the World War. He has compared the identity of position and of the historic process of destruction of Rome after Carthage, of America after the War. Strikes, labour revolts, conspiracies and deportations, peasant problems, speculations and hard times, feminism, divorce and the hectic restlessness of the moderns are all incidental to the touching love story and the biting social satire. We see the "society" where "everything has a price, and nothing is real but cash; they buy honours, preferment, friends, love—they even buy ancestral masks and family trees and shrines at which to worship. They build themselves palaces, and fill them with works of art like junk-shops; they set standards of extravagance which corrupt the whole of society."

But "slowly the soul of America is changing, and each day it becomes a little more difficult for a man of brains and conscience to remain indifferent to the knaveries and brutalities of what we call our civilization." He believes that "we shall not have to wait many decades in America for the coming of a literature "based upon scientific optimism and constructive social vision." He sees "a happier day coming, when an enlightened community will foster vital art." Ours is the time, he concludes, "of pain and sacrifice, when the honest man's reward is the inner knowlege of a service rendered to the race."

CIVILIZATION AT STAKE.

The international tribunal of the oppressed is watching America, as it is watching and examining and shifting the data from every other nation. It is watching and waiting for the "happier day" when the pain and sacrifice of its honest men will subordinate the pen to social aims, when man will be mightier than the pen, when America will be a challenge and an inspiration. not a warning. Earlier than expected, perhaps, even by Mr. Sinclair has come the crash. The intellectuals are paying the price for their philosophy of "muddlement," of insincere ambition, of business and social graft. Let us watch. And, let us watch with hope the honest men whose pain and sacrifice will save the pen for "the happier day." For, as Mr. Sinclair observes with justified force, it is not their individual life, not merely their art but civilization that is at stake.

DACCA RAMKRISHNA MISSION'S FLOOD RELIEF WORK

The Ramkrishna Mission, Dacca, has been carrying on its flood relief activities for the last eight weeks.

In 266 villages 1283 families were helped with rice and cloth. Besides, distribution of seeds and hut construction work also have been taken up in some of the centres. The condition of the sufferers have not yet improved appreciably.

Total receipts of donations acknowledged up to 3rd October 1931 was over Rs. 3,568-14-9.

FREE.
BONUS BY DRAWING
If you draw you get Rs. 375 at once.
If not, your money is safe with interest.
"You have to subscribe Rs. 100 only by Instalment of Rs. 2 per mensem."
Interim Loans at 6 p.c. also granted. See our National Mutual Scheme (Regd.)
Enrol to-day or you may be Late for the Coming Chance
EARN AT YOUR LEISURE
Ladies and Gentlemen to note please
Agents Wanted—part-time—whole-time.
The Associated Company of India, Ltd.
40, Railway Road, LAHORE.

LATHI CHARGE AGAIN ON TEXTILE STRIKERS

Workers March To Congress House

The General Secretary of the G. K. U. writes:—

The strikers of the Peer Mohemed Mill situated at Ferguson Road are firm.

The mill gates continue to be guarded by police headed by two European Sergeants armed with revolvers and lathis. On seeing the workers both women and men coming to the Maidan opposite the Mill, for attending the meeting, the police headed by the Sergeants made a lathi charge to disperse the strikers. It should be mentioned here that the police had not issued any order prohibiting the meeting of the strikers.

STAND UNITED.

On seeing the officials of the Girni Kamgar Union and other Labour leaders, the workers began to gather once again and held a mass meeting inspite of heavy rain. The meeting was then addressed by Messrs. Kandalkar, Gowande, Tayab Shaikh, V. B. Karnik, Gaikwad and Pausker. The speakers called upon the workers to stand united and go ahead with the strike inspite of the lathi charges and heavy rain.

DEMONSTRATION BEFORE SETH'S BUNGALOW.

The meeting formed itself into a procession which passed through Mahalaxmi Bridge Lamington Road, Gowalia Tank, and arrived at Gamdevi where the Bungalow of Seth Mathuradas is situated. The officials of the G.K. U. and the workers interviewed the Seth, but no satisfactory answer was received. The workers demonstrated their feeling of resentment at the wage cut.

FIGHT FOR JUST GRIEVANCES.

The processionists then proceeded to demonstrate before the residence of Mr. Maganlal the Agent of the Mill. The servant of Seth Maganlal locked the doors of the house and told to the workers that the Seth was out. Thereupon the strikers held another meeting on the maidan situated near the New Era High School. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Kandalkar and Miss Maniben Kara exhorting the workers to fight for their just grievances.

AT THE CONGRESS HOUSE

The processionists then proceeded to the Congress House. The strikers entered the Congress House shouting their slogans The women workers having not taken their meals the officials of the Girni Kamgar Union with the help of one Congress man who sympathised with the strikers, arranged to get some food.

The strikers held another meeting at the Congress House which was addressed by Mr. G. R. Kandalkar, Dr. Gowande and Tayab Shaikh.

The processionists then passed through Lamington Road and despersed at Jacob Circle amidst shouts of "Inquilab Zindabad" etc.

SEVA DAL'S MAIL

Letters To Headquarters Tampered With In Transit

Dr. N. S. Hardiker, Organising Secretary of the Hindustani Seva Dal, who is now in Bombay has issued the following statement to the press:—

Since the Seva Dal has become the Volunteer Department of the Indian National Congress its General Headquarters at Hubli has been receiving many enquiries about Sainiks', Instructors' and Officers' training courses, about the description of uniforms, about starting camps and classes in different localities, etc.

The work, though increased tenfold, the office staff of the Dal are regularly attending to all enquiries and are trying their level best to satisfy all demands. But I am sorry to note that many enquiries are not receiving our replies. Many complaints have been received by me to that effect. People should not blame us for not receiving replies from our office. It seems that the Seva Dal's mail is again being tampered with by the Government. Some times the letters that come to our hands are torn. Two important telegrams, which were despached by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru from Allahabad to Hubli, were not received by me. I was absolutely in dark about the contents of those telegrams until I received Panditji's letter. Because I am not receiving my mail regularly. I have, therefore, to suspect the sensor in the matter. As Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has advised me, I am issuing this press note, so that all Provincial Congress Committees and all Provincial Seva Dal Boards in the country may know the above fact and not to blame the Dal's office for negligence. As, however, I must keep the volunteers in the country informed of the Seva Dal's training and technique of Organisation. I have decided to give the necessary information through the papers. I am sure that the papers in the country will extend that much courtesy to the Seva Dal.

DR. AMBEDKAR REPUDIATED

(Continued From page 6.)

veloped Gandhi-phobia in his new congenial surroundings and atmosphere and loudly proclaims himself as the sole and true representative of the so-called "depressed classes," the only authority to speak on their behalf. He conveniently forgets that shortly before his departure to England he could not even secure a hearing in a meeting of his so-called followers in the second city of the Presidency and he had most unceremoniously to leave this meeting when he attempted to speak.

Dr. Ambedkar has never faced a general electorate either for local bodies or councils, but has always trespassed through the backdoor of nomination. To-day he can speak all sorts of nonsense and indulge in silly and senseless attack against Gandhiji because he is thousands of miles away and beyond the reach of both his so-called followers and countrymen. His sole authority, which he flourishes, with brazenfacedness, is a cable from Aimora; but he neither knows the author of that cable nor the place from where it has supposed to come.

Dr. Ambedkar thinks that he must behave rudely towards Gandhiji. Nobody disputes his or anybody's right to oppose or disagree, but what is resented and most by the "depressed" class that he claims to represent is the rude manner in which he behaves as if he were pleading a petty case before a third class Magistrate.

On the one hand, he or his followers boldly protest against the caste Hindus for isolating them and separating them from Hindu society and vehemently demand to be included in that large community, claiming all the rights and privileges enjoyed by the Hindus in general; on the other hand, this so-called representative desires to perpetuate this isolation by putting forward a suicidal demand for separate electorate and thus giving a statutory recognition to their own degradation. They claim to be Hindus for the purpose of enjoyment of social, communal and religious rights, but still for the enjoyment of a franchise, they demand separation and isolation. After all common franchise or joint electorate is the greatest unifying factor and if their clamour against isolation is genuine and sincere, this short-sighted demand for separate electorate is suicidal. Therefore, the attitude adopted by Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress is quite consistent with the policy of removal of untouchability; he has always2declared that the word "Untouchable" or "Depressed Class" shall be effaced from the national dictionary of the country. The only effective and sound safeguard is adult suffrage; that will not only sufficiently secure all their position and status, but will also be the best incentive to general progress and uplift.

God save the country and "depressed" class from such "friends" and "leaders" as Dr. Ambedkar.—Yours, etc.,

DISGUSTED AND DISTRESSED DEPRESSED CLASS.

RAILWAY COMMERCIAL COMMITTEE

First Indian Member

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 13.

The Commercial Committee which represents important aspect of the work of the Indian Railway Conference Association has just decided to elect the first Indian as a member of the Committee. The choice has fallen on Khan Bahadur Abdul Aziz, Agent and Traffic Manager of Mysore Railways

The Commercial Committee consists of six senior Traffic Managers and deals with the rules and regulation for traffic and claims between railways and other works concerning all railways.

ELOCUTION COMPETITION AT UDVADA.

An Elocution Competition was held at the Globe Hotel, Udvada, on Saturday last, in which nearly 40 boys and girls took part. Their subjects were varied and interesting. Mr. Pherozeshaw Palonji Mistri presided and distributed the prizes, which were given away in memory of his late father Palonji Shapurji Mistri.

Remittances To British Treasury

(In pounds sterling.)

Net transfer to Home Treasury. From Gold Standard Reserve in England against gold transferred in India from Paper Currency Reserve to Gold Standard Reserve, from 1st April to 10th October 1931 23,047,804.

Less sales of sterling from 1st April to 10th October, 1931, 14,047,804.

Net remittances to Home Treasury from 1st April to 10th October 1931 9,000,000.

ALIPORE DACOITY CASE

Mrs. Bimal Prativa Devi Vomits Blood In Court

CALCUTTA, Oct. 13.

The application for bail on behalf of Mrs. Bimal Prativa Devi, a prominent Congress worker and the wife of a local physician, who, along with four young men, is undergoing trial before the Special Tribunal at Alipore on charges of dacoity and conspiracy and possession of fire ams without licence, was renewed to-day.

VOMITTED BLOOD.

When the trial was resumed, defence counsel drew the attention of the Tribunal to the fact that Mrs. Bimal Prativa Devi had vomitted blood in court. It was decided that she should be examined by a doctor, who would be called in as witness at to-morrow's hearing of the case. Thereafter the Court would pass orders.

Kalipada Roy, one of the prisoners, withdrew the statement he had made before the Magistrate.

Before the proceedings commenced to-day the Public Prosecutor contradicted the report that a revolver had been found in the car. As a matter or fact it was picked up from the road side.—A. P.

THE FELLOWSHIP SCHOOL

Art Festival

(By Our Art And Dramatic Critic.)

The festival of the Fellowship School celebrated on Monday evening at the Opera House has set an artistic standard of both workmanship and vision not, by any chance, usual in the city. The crowded audience that responded so spontaneously and whole-heartedly the well-planned efforts of the students and the staff received, as it seldom receives its education in taste. The quality is not as difficult as it has been imagined to be. But it was lef to the courageous initiative of the Fellowship School to offer it as an accomplished stage-fact. The stage in India requires an artistic revolution, not a mere transformation. The varied programme of the Fellowship School was not merely a sum total of different items collected helter-skelter. The items of music of the dance, the dialogues as well as the practical details of the stage craft were all, obviously, co-ordinated under the supervision of eyes sensitive to the refined atmosphere of art of elegance of beauty. The sets were simple but planned effectively. The costumes were carefully thought out and worn the lighting was not erratic. The "Awakening," dance essay by the girl students of the Institute, the "Sarad-Vardan," the "Varsha," some incidents in the "Egyptian Dance" and in "Dharu-Sabha", the Orchestra the dances which served as prelude and epilogue to Tagore's Post Office, and finally the "Post Office" were easily the notable achievement of the evening. "Amal" acted by young Sushil Daru was acted with the ambitious unobstrusive skill that could have defeated many hisses of the popular commercial stage.

Sales Of Treasury Bills

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six months' and three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday. The total amounts offered were Rs. 12,75,000 and Rs. 3,04,75,000 respectively. Tenders for six months' bills at Rs. 98-6-0 were accepted in full. A lower tender was rejected. Tenders for three months' bills at Rs. 98-3-3 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 98-3-0 received approximately 36 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amounts of accepted tenders for six and three months' bills were Rs. 12,50,000 and Rs. 1,87,50,000 respectively. The average rates of accepted tenders for six and three months' bills were Rs. 7-4-0 and Rs. 7-4-0 per annum respectively.

Intermediate six and three months' Treasury Bills will be issued from Wednesday the 14th October 1931 to Wednesday the 21st October 1931 at Rs. 98-3-0 and Rs. 98-4-0 per cent. respectively. Intermediate six and three months' Treasury Bills sold from the 7th to the 12th October amounted to Rs. 98,25,000 and Rs. 1,67,25,000 respectively.

Tenders for six months and three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 3 crores in the aggregate will be received on Thursday the 22nd October 1931. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Saturday the 24th October. Other conditions are as usual.

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CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Oct. 13.

Jutes ruled firm due to further rise in hessians and a fair business was put through at hardening rates. Only a few isolated deals were registered at about last levels. In teas the undertone kept steady although business was on a restricted scale. In the miscellaneous section sugar shares were in strong demand while others showed no material change. Government Securities were quiet. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities.—4½ per cent. Bonds 1934 89-8, 5 per cent. 1933 96-6, 6 per cent. 1953/36 89-4, 6 per cent. U. P. Bonds 1921/41 99.

Banks.—Imperial Bank fully paid 875.

Railways.—Bukhtiarpur Bihar Light Railway 55. Mymensingh Bhairab Bavar guaranteed 65.

Coals.—Bhalgora 3, Burra Dhemo 5-8, Parasea 1-11, Raneegunge 38, Standard 28-12.

Jutes.—Albion ordy. 293-8, Anglo-India ordy. 302, Barnagore 135, Bally pref. 96; Clive 25-14; Dalhousie ordy. 365; Fort Gloster ordy. 454; Hooghly pref. 13-4; Howrah ordy. 41-3; Hukumchand ordy. 22-8; Kamarhaty oryd 423; Kanknarrah ordy. 357; Kinnison ordy. 635; National 21-13; Presidency 6-10; Reliance ordy. 60; Union ordy. 402.

Teas:—Rutcma 4-12.

Miscellaneous.—Bengal Chemical 37. Bengal 3-3; Indian Iron and Steel 5-6, B. I. Corporation ordy. 0/13/0; Pref. 44; Bengal Paper ordy. 39, Titaghur paper pref. 100 paid up 100, Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association "A" shares 547; Cawnpore Sugar 14; Carew and Co. 8-2; New Savan Sugar 8-12; Ryam Sugar 20-8.

Debentures.—5 per cent. 1916/45 Indian General Navigation 75-8.

The Stock Exchange will remain entirely closed from Saturday 17th October to 26th October inclusive on account of Durga and Lakshmi Puja festivals.—A. P.

B. I. T. TENANTS' GRIEVANCES.

No Rates To Be Paid Until They Are Redressed.

At a public meeting of the tenants of the old and New Kalapani Chawls of the Improvement Trust, convened at Kalapani on the night of the 7th instant, under the auspices of their Jamaat, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"Resolved that the rents due to the Improvement Trust for the old and new Kalapani Chawls be withheld till the following grievances of ours—which have been duly ventilated for about last four years without any result—are redressed.

(1.) Rents should be reduced adequately. (2.) Light should be provided at the stair-case and W. C. (3.) The outer wall at the "nahanis" of Kalapani chawls should be sufficiently erected as to render proper purdah to the ladies. (4.) The old oil lamps in the open space between the Kalapani chawls should be replaced with gas-lights, and (5.) The open space lying between the kalapani chawls should be metalled and repaired."

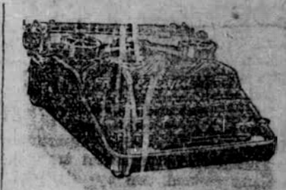
BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS FOR SEPT.

Substantial Increase In Imports On August

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Rugby.—The Board of Trade returns for September show imports totalling 68,317,926 pounds being an increase of 3,056,840 on August and decrease of 10,271,517 on previous September.

Export last month aggregated 29,846,057 pounds being an increase of 769,142 pounds on August but decrease of 12,894,530 pounds on September of last year.—B. O. W.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AND YET there are some who fail to appreciate, or neglect to cultivate this priceless factor which may mean so much in the sum of love and domestic happiness.

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What the People Say

ANDHERI PRIMARY SCHOOL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to draw the attention of the public through your paper to the misesrable state of affairs existing at present in the management of vernacular school for boys and girls at Andheri. The primary school (Marathi Section) for boys and girls at Andheri is situated near a 'nalla' that flows at a distance of two yards from the back side of the school building. The 'nalla' is something like twenty feet deep, and it is a drain for the surrounding area in the rainy season. It is nowa-days used as a gutter to carry the dirt from the mutton and fish market by the Andheri Notified Area Committee; and hence this 'nalla' is constant source of nuisance to the health of the students. There is no fencing on the back side of the school building, i.e., on the side of the 'nalla,' to prevent the boys and girls from falling into the stream while playing near the school building. The Girls' School has a strength of about 125 students, all huddled up in a hall measuring 20 x 30 feet. Of the three lady teachers who are incharge of the school only one of them is a trained one. The infant class is divided into two divisions, one senior and the other junior. The one works from 11 to 1 (Noon) and the other from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. A child has naturally to spend complete two years to finish its infant course. The arrangement, I understand, is done for want of space in the building. I hope the newly elected members will look into the matter and make adequate arrangements for the school.—Yours, etc.,

ANDHERIAN.

Andheri, October 9.

INDIAN SEAMEN'S GRIEVANCES

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—As I am not in direct touch with the Sea-men's Union of India, I want to draw their attention through the press to the treatment meted out to Indian crews on British ships. Though this letter has been prompted by a recent happening, it was in no way an exceptional case. General condition of the Indian sailors, as I have found by personal enquiries and investigations, is most unsatisfactory and deserve serious attention of those who are working to improve the lot of the working class of India. I think the Indian Sea-men's Union, if it is an active body, must be aware of the poor pay and unsatisfactory accommodation and clothings provided for the Indian workers on British ships.

When these wretched beings in their dirty rags and mostly bare footed come out of the ships for stroll in these ports they betray pitiable looks and make themselves conspicuous by their scantiness of dress and shabbiness. Certainly this does not add to the respect of India and Indians. I have often chatted with them and have tried to understand the cause of their unenviable conditions. As a result I have not the least doubt that it is impossible for them to live a better life with that almost nominal sum they receive for the hardest and most hazardous work they have to do on the ship. I do not want to conceal the fact that there are a few of these crew who due to lack of education and training fail to understand why they should try to improve their standard of living. But, I am sure, even these would love to have better food and clothing if they could afford to do so. Besides it should be the duty of the employers to see that these sailors learn how to move and behave in foreign lands where things are undoubtedly so different from India.

A recent case which prompted this letter and which throws lot of light on the matter is the death of an Indian crew on P. and O. steamer "Cathay". The man died of cholera as reported by the port health authorities after "post mortem", though the ship surgeon declared the death by "collapse", whatever that may be. I have personally investigated the matter and have learnt through authoritative sources that the patient was not properly attended to in time. All what the patient took as medicine was a quantity of castor oil.

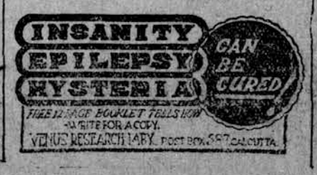
When the port authorities later discovered that the man died of cholera and that the ship was cholera infected the ship was immediately sent to quarantine, with all hands on board where it was detained for more than a week. A few more Indian crew were found suffering and due to the timely and careful attention of the Port Health Office of Kobe they have all recovered.

I have approached the Japan Sea-men's Union and I am very much indebted to them for all the sympathy and help in the matter. The President and the Secretary of the Union, Mr. Hamada and Mr. Yoneku o, did all they could to help me in finding out the facts and are prepared to go to the extent of supplying board and lodging to all the Indian crew of the ship and to take any reasonable step on behalf of the transport workers in co-operation with their colleagues in India. As I have no intention to precipitate any trouble, I have decided to file a protest with the P. and O. Company through their agents in Kobe. In this Mr. Yonekubo has promised to act together and he has signed the protest along with me. In case the protest is accepted by the local agents of the company for forwarding it to their head office in London we will wait and see what they do. In case they refuse to accept it we shall take some other steps in consultation with the Sea-men's Union in India. I am moving other bodies in the matter as well. I am glad to mention that almost all the Japanese papers here have supported my stand openly and boldly.

I hope this letter will draw the attention of our friends in India and they will take up the matter seriously.—Yours, etc.,

A. M. SAHAL.

P. O. Box No. 313,
Kobe, Japan.
September 5.



CANDIDATES FOR AUDITOR'S DIPLOMA

Hardship Of New Rules

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Rules for the Registration of Accountants in India have been published in the Government Gazette. It can be safely said that these Rules mean a great hardship to almost all who aspire for the Auditor's Diploma. It is necessary that all those who are affected by these rules should form themselves into an Association and present a united from to protest against these rules. In para 8 of part I of the Rules, a provision has been made for those who are not entitled to be enrolled under the rules, but the applications under this provision would very likely be forwarded to the Indian Accountancy Board referred to in para 47 (Part III) of the rules, wherein not less than two-thirds of the members would be Professional Accountants. These Professional Accountants are sure to work the detriment of the applicants because it is in the interests of these Professional Accountants to do so. In the present form, these rules would mean a great injustice to many deserving accountants. Take for example the case of the members of the Central Association of Accountants (London) who have actually passed the Intermediate and the Final Examinations of the said Association and have been practising as Accountants all along, and have not, and had never any vocation else than accountancy. If such members have devoted all their time and energy to the accountancy profession, it would be very unfair if their names are excluded from the proposed register.

The Association is of twenty-five year standing. The subjects for its examinations are practically the same as for the examinations proposed in Part II of the rules, and the examinations of this Association are equally stiff if not stiffer. The Intermediate and the Final Examinations of the Association must, therefore, be considered equivalent to the First and the Final Examinations proposed in the rules. In many cases the members of this Association have passed the Intermediate and the Final Examinations of the Association before the first G.D.A. examination was held in India. This means that they had to resort to these examinations because at that time there was no other accountancy examination in India. It was no fault of theirs. Would it be fair to require them to pass these new examinations now at an advanced age An attempt seems to have been made to explain away the reason of not recognising the Central Association of Accountants (London). The contention is that if the Governments of foreign countries do not recognise Indian examinations why should the Government of India recognise the examinations of those countries? For this it is necessary to bear in mind the fact that those who would suffer on account of this association not being recognised would be Indians and Indians alone. If necessary it may be provided that those who pass these examinations in future would not be entitled to be enrolled, but those who have already passed should not be penalised. Will wiser counsel prevail?—Yours, etc.,

FAIRPLAY.

THE EXPORT OF GOLD

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We hear a great deal about the export of gold from India, and the proposals to stop the same by Government intervention. While the point of view put forward by Indian leaders is all right within the limited scope in which they think about the whole problem, I should like to point out another aspect of the situation. Gold by itself is not a consumable commodity; it enjoys its position in modern life because it is used as international currency. India is known to have plenty of gold, but it is scattered in small doses throughout the country. If this gold could be mobilised and made use of in a productive manner, the country would stand to gain substantially. Whereas in normal times, one would suggest a proper banking and currency system which would attract this gold from the hoards for investment, at the present moment, it is possible to think of other ways by which the impetus given by recent events to unhoard gold can be utilised to the benefit of the country.

We have several important industries in India which are financed and controlled by foreigners. If the ownership of these industries passes into the hands of Indians, we shall have a great economic advantage, because the annual drain from the country will stop to that extent. If those who have capital to invest buy gold here, and purchase Indian industrial securities in London, they will make a profit for themelves and will at the same time help the country in the long run. If instead of such individual efforts, the thing can be done in an organised manner by forming a syndicate, the result will be achieved more effectively and thoroughly. If the necessary amount of gold has to be exported to pudchase Indian industrial securities in London in this way on behalf of Indian nationals, we need not shed tears over it. The foreign industries in the country will to that extent have been Indianised; the drain of the animal profits will be prevented to that extent; the excess of exports will, therefore, be larger in future, and our claim on the world gold supply will be greater in consequence. Incidentally, the idle hoards of the country will have been mobilised and used in a productive manner, so that the real wealth of the country will increase to that extent in the future.

What is not appreciated by the public at present is the private gain made by individuals out of gold exports. Sir Chunilal Mehta is correct in the statement that if Indians do not export gold, the Exchange Banks will do so. But that does not solve the problem. Here is an opportunity for us to be masters in our own house in one important respect; an opportunity which will not ordinarily recur even under a Swaraj Government; let the business magnates in the country rise to the occasion.—Yours, etc.,

C. N. VAKIL,
University Professor of Economics.
School of Economics,
University of Bombay, Oct 7.

Increased Facilities To Cutchi Passengers.

In order to afford further facility of commodious travel to Cutchi passengers between Jamnagar and Roz, the Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway have recently put on a new articulated tram consisting of 5 closed type carriages viz. 2 lower class, 1 upper class, 1 luggage van and 1 postal van.

Thus the difficulty of carrying luggage in open wagons has been overcome:

This new rake besides giving sufficient accommodation runs more smoothly. Further the rails are being renewed with heavier section rails (41 1/4 lbs. per yard) and the speed will be increased in due course which will curtail the time of journey thereby enabling passengers to arrive earlier at Jamnagar.

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SEND us a Post Card with the name of any Flower together with your name and address. And we shall send you by V. P. P. for Re. 1. only, a detailed account of your forthcoming 12 months showing among other things profits and loss in business promotion, transfer and reduction in service births, marriages, happiness, and bodily ailments and directions will also be supplied to safeguard yourself from the coming evil influences of the Stars. A trial will convince you of the accuracy of our prophecies

N. B.—A REWARD OF RS. 500 WOULD BE AWARDED IF PROVED OTHERWISE.

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WHAT AGA KHAN TOLD AMERICA

The Wrangle Of The "Haves" And "Have Nots"!

LONDON, Sept. 28.

(By Air Mail).

The Aga Khan, the leader of the Indian Muslims, broadcast an address to America yesterday in which he described Muslim ideals and dealt with Muslim claims in a Federal India. He pointed out that the Muslims—more numerous than the 62,000,000 people of Germany—number 78,000,000 of India's population of 335 millions. Fifty years ago the Muslims were one-fifth of the population of India, but they have been steadily increasing until to-day, His Highness said, they are one-fourth; "they will be one-third before our children are middle-aged men."

Do not think, the Aga Khan continued, that the Indian Muslims are aliens in India. For centuries they have been there, and nine-tenths have been in India at least as long as the Normans have been in England. But the Muslims of India differ from the Hindus in most matters which can divide one set of people from another. They differ in customs, in habits, in laws, and, above all, in their food and in their clothes. They also differ in cultural and economic ideals. In India there is such a thing is the untouchable. The Muslim religion teaches that all men are created equal. To them it is a sin to consider any human being as untouchable. We believe that one man has as good a right to walk erect on God's earth as any other man. Our religion gives equal rights to both men and women—in this world as in the next. The difference between the Muslims and Hindus of India is, therefore, more than religious. It is greater than the difference between Protestant and Catholic in Ireland, or even of French Canadian and English Canadian in Canada.

We all regret that India should be a house divided against itself. Alas! recent events in India show that some people fly at the throats of others on the least excuse. The dreadful events of Cawnpore and elsewhere in India in March of this year made the Muslims more than ever nervous as to their future.

The Muslims religion forbids usury. This rule was made to save the poor man from economic enslavement by the rich. In India the Hindu is permitted to take interest on capital, while in most cases Muslims still do not. The result is that in the course of ages the Hindu has become the capitalist and the Muslim the labourer or the tiller of the soil.

NEED FOR SAFEGUARDS.

So there has been an unfortunate wrangle between the "haves" and the "have nots" for a place in the sun, particularly where there is an overwhelming majority of Hindus, as majorities are likely to tyrannize and oppress the minorities unless proper safeguards are provided. We have been accused of looking beyond the frontiers of India and not concentrating all our political patriotism on our Motherland. This is an unfounded accusation. While we are a world-wide brotherhood, while we share the joys and sorrows of Muslims throughout the world, while our spiritual brotherhood is complete with them, politically we have no other country and no other patriotism except that of India. We would resent any intervention in Indian affairs from any outside Muslim as much as any other Indian would. Politically we have no other loyalty except as Indian members of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

But the Muslims want such a Federal Constitution for India as will safeguard their legitimate interests. They want something that will save them and their ideals from being submerged. They ask for an adequate share in the Federal Legislature as also in the Federal administration of India, and they claim self-determination, as well as fully autonomous administration, for all racial and linguistic areas—and particularly for those areas which have a majority population. They want to decide freely for themselves whether they will keep the institution of separate electorates for their protection or not. They do not want this right, borrowed by India from the experience of some European Constitutions, to be forcibly taken from them. They wil resist to the last any attempt which, under colour of democracy, places them at the mercy of any other section.

The Muslims will, however, fight shoulder to shoulder with their Hindu brothers for a Constitution which will give India a stable Government of the people, by the people, for the people, for the equal good and advancement of all—and not for the advantage of any particular caste or creed, which would hold the others in its grip.—"Times".

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CHAPLIN AND GANDHI PRAY TOGETHER.

10,000 People Greet Them In The East End

Mahatma Gandhi, the most famous living mystic of the East, and Charlie Chaplin, the most famous comic of the Western world, met in London, and had a long and serious conversation.

The strangely-assorted couple met at the little house of Dr. Chuna Lal Katial, an Indian doctor, of Beckton-road, Canning Town, E.

Ten thousand cheering people, mostly women and children, gathered in Beckton-road and blocked all approaches to it until police, mounted and on foot, cleared a way for Mr. Chaplin, and later, Mr. Gandhi.

Charlie went to an upstairs window and thanked the crowd for the reception recorded him.

Then he sat down to wait the Mahatma's arrival with other guests including Lady Shafi, Mrs. Naidu, the Indian poetess, Dr. and Mrs. Sen, and Miss Slade, who prefers to be known by her Indian name of Mira Bey.

BOWLER IN HIS HAND.

During the meeting the Mahatma's evening call to prayers took place, and Charlie Chaplin asked permission to remain.

Wearing a fashionable grey overcoat, with his bowler hat in his hand, he knelt beside the squatting Indian mystic and listened to the invocations of one of Gandhi's disciples, Mr. Desai.

Prior to the arrival of Mr. Gandhi at the house, Mr. Chaplin said to me, "I am not a politician, but I want to meet Mr. Gandhi because he is a great international figure, and that interests me immensely.

"I just wanted to have a little chat with him to try to understand one or two things about India."

Then a remarkable conversation took place between the comedian and the mystic, and the subject was—machinery.

Their talk was interrupted by the summons to prayer.

The little room, with no one present except the Indian guests, Charlie Chaplin and myself, became silent. Even the noisy world of children and their mothers outside became comparatively quiet in contrast and everyone began to speculate in whispers on what was happening.

The sun was setting and the narrow East End street with its avalanche of poor sightseers became lighted up.

The Indian service continued for half an hour, with Charlie, the jester, kneeling with his grey head bowed in meditation. Little or nothing he could understand of the invocations any more than I did.

But his soul was with India's teeming and suffering millions, just as sincerely as his heart is with the Western world's life of tragi-comedy, as he shows in the laughter and the tears he brings into his screen masterpieces.

As Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Chaplin left the house there were again exciting scenes. A dozen policemen hung on to the sides of the comedian's taxi and Mr Gandhi's motor-car while other policemen cleared a way.—"Daily Herald."

"Chronicle" Gandhi Number.

The "Indian Daily Telegraph" writes:—

We have received a copy of the 'Gandhi Number' of the "Bombay Chronicle."—the only paper in Bombay that galloped in popular estimation in the eventful days of Gandhiji's momentous campaign and has still maintained its popularity at its dizzy height; under the able guidance of Mr. S. A. Brelvi,—the Editor. The special number contains interesting and brilliant articles on Gandhiji and his unique achievements. And it is the most fitting tribute that an organ devoted to Indian nationalism could pay to one of the greatest men of the world who like a magician has revolutionised the mentality of his countrymen and raised his country in the estimation of the entire civilized world proving to it the efficacy of soul force. Whatever might be the verdict of history on the great Indian leader, it must atonce be said that he kindled in the mind of his countrymen an awakening which they had known not for decades and indicated to them the path of non-violence which leads to the goal—the goal which has also been the declared goal of British policy in India. We congratulate Mr. Brelvi and his colleagues on the fine 'Gandhi Number' they have brought out and hope that they will continue to fulfil the expectations of the Bombay folk.

RUSSIA TO INDIA RAILWAY PLANNED

Afghan, Persian, Japanese Interests Involved.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The establishment of a direct railway connection between Russia and India is about to become a reality, it has just been learned here. An agreement has been signed at Teheran between Afghan, Persia and Japanese financiers for spanning Afghanistan with a railroad from the Russian frontier at Yolatan to Abdulahi, near Quetta, on the British Indian border.

Russia is supplying the rails but Japanese engineers will do the work, and will also begin the construction of a Persian railroad to link up the gulf of port of Bundar Abbas with the Afghan system.

Persia and Afghanistan, largely through the intervention of Russia, have agreed on a customs union whereby Persian ports shall be available for Afghanistan's imports and exports, which have hitherto relied on the Khyber Pass and Karachi. Thus Afghanistan ceases to be landlocked. Japan is benefiting greatly from the deal it is understood, getting $20,000,000 worth of mining electrification concessions from Afghanistan, and the first Afghan freight going out from Persian porst to be carried by Japan.—"Chicago Tribune."

(Continued from Colmun 7.)

barricading the compound, "even the staff Members having their due share of the bayonet and baton wounds. The boys fled from room to room in panic and then from inside to outside, and then again, from out to in, still under pressure of constant beating, still finally "most of them were kicked out and back again kicked in". In this confusion, we were only silent on-lookers. When the boys ran into Headmaster's room terror-stricken he could scarcely afford any protection to any. A great majority of them had had their clothes taken off, their shirts torn to pieces, some in the melee running hither and thither stark-naked, their books and umbrellas and everything else left behind. The school house is now deserted by the boys and perhaps we won't be able to run the school for some days. Some deadly hurt on the head were profusely bleeding, drops of blood yet staining the floors of the school-house.

It is a pity that this indiscriminate beating went on inspite of our producing three boys on demand by the officers. All the books were then scattered away, shutters, glass-panes and many furniture, were badly damaged.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) JOGENDRA NATH SEN,

Secretary.

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MERCILESS ASSAULT ON STUDENTS AND TEACHERS.

Alleged Excesses Of Military Police In Chittagong.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 8.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the All-Bengal Teachers' Asosciation strongly condemned the unprovoked, indiscriminate and brutal assaults perpetrated on the 31st August upon the boys and teachers of Patiya, Rahatali and Saroatali H. E. Schools in Chittagong as an outrage upon the sanctity of educational institutions and decided that on Friday (October 9) a three minutes' silence should be observed in all schools just after 12 noon in sympathy with the sufferers.

The following letters will speak for themselves:—

WHAT HAPPENED AT PATIYA SCHOOL.

(True Copy.)

To

The Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division,

Dated, the 14th September, 1931.

Sir,

I have the honour to report that on the 31st August last, a party of military police headed by two European officers came to school and surrounded it with military pickets just when the hour for the usual school work struck and 'mercilessly flogged two boys of the school with a cane as thick as an ordinary walking stick,' and made enquiries about some other boys who happened to be absent that day. The ground for such severe punishment was stated by one of the European officers, to be attendance at a meeting held at Patiya after the execution of Ram Krishna Biswas in the Alipore Jail.

The step was said to be taken under Government order. No information was given to the school authorities.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most Obedient servant,

(Sd.) G. L. Chowdhury, Secretary, Patiya High School, Chittagong.

WHAT HAPPENED AT RAHATALI SCHOOL.

(True Copy.)

To

The Secretary, Rahatali H. E. School, Chittagong.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the following for favour of your necessary action:—

On last Monday, the 31st August 1931, at about 11 a.m., some military police under two European officers suddenly surrounded the school compound. I was not present on the day owing to a sudden attack of diarrhoea. Consequently the Assistant Headmaster was in charge of the school. One of the European officers entered the office and asked the Assistant Headmaster if there was a boy named Sudhangshu Bimal Hore in the school. On being answered in the negative the officer asked him for submitting the names of the leaders of the Hindu boys and especially of those boys who took leading part in the recent procession in connection with the execution of late Ram Krishna Biswas. The Assistant Headmaster told him that there were none among the boys of this school who took leading part. Only a few boys were following some boys of other schools who were leading a procession along the road. On being asked to submit the names of all the Hindu boys of the school, the Assistant Headmaster supplied him with the names. The military officers then went to the classes X, IX, and VII and asked the Assistant Headmaster to explain to the classes that they had come, under the orders of the Government, to punish the boys for taking part in the Ram Krishna-day demonstration. These being explained to the boys, the military then entered the class-rooms and flogged all the Hindu boys indiscriminately. Some of the boys were bleeding profusely and two or three boys fell senseless on the floor. They also struck some Muhammadan boys on the heads along with them.' The Assistant Headmaster then sent for the doctor and arranged for first-aid to the injured, after which several gentlemen of the locality and members of the Managing Committee came and witnessed the horrible sight.

I beg to mention in this connection that the said Sudhangshu Bimal Hore sought for admission into this school some time ago, which was refused as he was reported to be a boy of suspicious character.

All the boys have been greatly panic-stricken and attendance on the following day was very thin. The President in conclusion with local members of the Committee has granted holidays for two days.

A great discontent prevails among the guardians of the boys and others interested in the school and some of the guardians are unwilling to send their wards to school any longer. Attempts are, however, being made to pacify them, though we cannot say how far we shall succeed. Any further development on this will be duly reported to you.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) N. L. Chowdhury,

Head-master.

WHAT HAPPENED AT SAROATALI SCHOOL.

(True Copy.)

From The Secretary, P. C. Sen, Saroatali H. E. School,

To The Chief Secretary, Government of Bengal, Calcutta.

Dated, Saroatali, the 2nd September, 1931.

Sir,

I beg most respectfully to lay before your honour the following facts for information and for favour of instruction:—

At about 10-30 a.m., on the 31st day of August, 1931, a large posse of Gurkhas led by two European officers entered the school premises and beat mercilessly right and left all the students of classes III—X, after

(Continued in Colmun 5.)

SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS
Oct. 13.
Alavi, Constartine, Jeddah.
Bloumfontain, John O' Shea, Liverpool.
Badarpur, Nelson, Rangoon, Warfield, Steel, London.
DEPARTURES
Oct. 14.
Himalaya, Sincovich, Trieste.
Quiloa, Hamilton, Rangoon.
Bankura, Durkee, Busrah.

LOADING
Steamer Viceroy of India for London.
Steamer Warfield for London.
Steamer Khosrou for Mauritius
Steamer Orna for Calcutta.
Steamer Blomfontain for Liverpool.

S S Alavi:—The T M Company's steamer, Alavi, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Blomfontain:—The K N Company's steamer Bloumfontein arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S Badarpur:—The B S O S & D. Company's steamer Badarpur, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosen oil.

S S Warfield:—The M M Company's steamer, Warfield, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a generael cargo.

S S Himalaya:—The Lloyd T. Company's steamer, Himalaya, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Trieste with a general cargo.

S S Quiloa:—The B I S N Company's steamer Quiloa, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Bankura:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bankura, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

ALEXANDRA DOCK
Bombay, Oct. 13.
1 Hague Maru Kobe 23-10, O S Kaisha.
2. Ranchi, London, 24-10, M. M. and Co.
4 Kaga Maru, Japan, 14-10, N Y Kaisha.
7 Agra, Calcutta, 15-10, L Edwards & Co., Ltd.
9 Bloemfontein Okha, 20-10 K. Nixon & Co.
11 C/o. Harvard, Calcutta 15-10 F F. Campbell & Co.
14 Ehrenfels, Bremen 16-10, L Edwards Ltd.
16 Himalaya, Trieste, 13-10. L T & M Co.

VICTORIA DOCK
2 Sumatra Maru, Kobe, 13-10, O S Kaisha
3 Bankura, Red Sea Ports, 14-10, M M and Co.
4 Vasna Busran 14-10 M M & Co.
5 Yamagata Maru Kobe 18-10 N Y. Kaisha.
7 Garbeta, Cutch Mandvi 15-10.
8 Ahmedi, Karachi, 13-10, S Hassum & Co.
10/11 Quiloa, Rangoon, 13-10 M. M. and Co.
12 Kidderpore, Japan 13-10, M M & Co.
14 Janaki, M'Coast, 14-10, Malabar S.S. Co.
15 Ostosapelle M.'Coast 15-10 Merchant S. N. Co.

PRINCESS DOCK
A Kumari M'Coast, 13-10 National S S Co.
F. Jalajyoti Calcutta, 15-10, S S N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED
FROM LONDON.
Viceroy of India 15-10, P & O S N Co.
Strathnavar 23-10 P & O S N Co
Chitral 25-10 P & O S N Co.
Ranpura 30-10, P & O S N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH
Mundra 1-11 M M & Co.
FROM GOTHENBURG.
Sumatra, 12-10, L Edwards Ltd.
Japan, 23/12, L Edwards Ltd.
FROM LIVERPOOL
C/o Nagpur, 29-10 K N Co.
C/o Paris 2/11, K N Co.
Britania, 17-10 G T Co.
California, 9-11 G T Co.
Elysia, 2-11 G T Co.
Castalia 30-11 G T Co.
Clan Morrison 28-10 J F Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Triefels 13-10, L. Edward Ltd.,
Trenenfels 25-10, L Edward Ltd
Barenfels 7-11, L Edward Ltd.
FROM ROTTERDAM
Djambi 14-11 L Edward Ltd.
Tarondo, 23-10 L Edwards Ltd.
FROMt GENOA.
Genoa, 20-10 M Italiana.
Arabia 23-10. M Italiana.
FROM TRIESTE.
George 29-10 L T. Co.
Tevere 29-10 L T Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
Yomachichi 5-11, L Edwards Ltd.
C/Carlisle 20-10 F F Campbell & Co.
C/Bedford 14-11 F F Campbell & Co.
C/Florence 27-11 F F Campbell & Co.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Tokiwa Maru, 16-10 N Y Kaisha.
Tango Maru, 30-10 N Y Kaisha.
Havre Maru 25-10 O S Kaisha.
Murzapore 25-10 P & O S N Co.
Geneva Maru 18-11 N Y Kaisha
Colde Lana 18-10 L T Co.
Cracovia 20-15 L T Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Kenya 20-10 M M & Co.
Karagola 7-11 MM & Co.
Karanja 21-11 M M & Co.
FROM JAVA.
India 21-10, M Italiana.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON
FOR LONDON.
Viceroy of India 17-10 P & O S N Co.
Ranchi, 24-10 P & O S N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH
Warfield N F M M & Co.
FOR NEW YORK
C/o. Harward 15-10 F F Campbell Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL
Blomfontein 20-10 K N Co.
FOR HAMBURG
Ehrenfels 16-10, Edward Ltd.
FOR KOBE.
Kaga Maru, 14-10, O S Kaisha.
Yamagata Maru 18-10 F N Y Kaisha.
Hague Maru 21-10 O S Kaisha.
FOR DURBAN
Khandalla 21-10, M M and Co.
FOR BUSRAH.
Vasna 10-10 M M & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA
Jalajyoti NF., S S N Co.
Nirpura, NF, M M Co.
Agra, N F L Edwards Ltd.
Rajput N F T M Co.
Orna N F M M & Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Alavi N F T M Co.
FOR KARACHI.
Jalarashini N F S S N Co.
FOR MAURITIUS
Khosrou N F T M & Co.

STEAMERS FIXED
FOR LONDON
Viceroy of India P & O S N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Warfield M M & Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
C/o Harvard, L Edwards Ltd.
FOR LIVERPOOL
Bloeinmofontein K N Co.
FOR HAMBURG
Ehrenfels L. Edward Ltd.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Kaga Maru, N Y Kaisha.
Yamagata Maru N Y Kaisha.
Hague Maru, O S Kaisha.
FROM BUSREH.
Vasna M M & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA
Jalajyoti S S N Co.
Nirpura, M M & Co.
Agra, L Edwards Ltd.
Rajput T M Co.
Orna M M & Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Alavi T M Co.
FOR KARACHI.
Jalarashni S S N Co.
FOR MAURITIUS.
Khosra T M & Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATE.
Vasna 12-10-31
Comorin (Boat) 12-10-31
Netravati 12-10-31
Bankura 10-10-31

EXPORTS.
Bombay, Oct. 13.

S S Viceroy of India for London:—12 bales woollen carpets, B. Mehdi; 6 bales animal skin, P. E. Bogee & Sons; 8 bales animal skin, H. R. Rehmanbhai; 8 bales animal skin, J. Tdg. Co.; 200 cwt. castor oil, H. Harqonandas & Co.

For Marseilles:—500 cwt. mowra seed, N. J. Shah.

S S Ranchi, for London:—1000 cwt. Mowra seed, N. J. Shah; 2100 cwt. mowra seed, B. Ardeshir & Co.

S S Ehrenfels for Hamburg:—250 cwt. mustard seed, M. Bhuta & Co.; 231 cwt. gum karaya, D. Mavji & Co.; 165 bales cotton raw, Anglo-Siamon Corporation; 55 bales cotton raw, K. Devchand & Co.

For Rotterdam:—3960 cwt. joowari, Ralli Bros.; 55 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.

For Bremen:—500 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.

S S Kaga Maru for Hongkong: 1785 cwt. onions, R. E. Dadachanji & Co.

For Shanghai:—300 bales cotton raw, V. Morarji; 850 bales cotton raw, K. Devchand & Co.

For Yokkaichi:—440 bales cotton raw, J. K. Kaisha.

For Osaka:—50 bales cotton raw, J. K. Kaisha Ltd.

S S Haque Maru for Kobe:—200 ton old scrap iron, Faiz & Co.

S S Yamagata Maru for Kobe: 300 bales cotton raw, J. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—300 bales cotton, J. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—250 bales cotton raw, J. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—700 bales cotton raw, Vakharia & Co.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, Oct. 13.

S S Clan Matheson, Agent Finlay & Co. from Liverpool:—16 cases cotton fwts; 134 cases cotton yarn; 49 cases cotton P. goods; 85 cases loones; 215 cases chrome alum; 117 cases flanges; 630 cases machinery; 40 cases tragon; 1275 cases soap; 118 cases bobbins; 350 bundles steel sheets; 92 cases paper; 73 bales A.F. cotton; 77 cks, chemicals; 150 bundle copper sheets; 370 drums paint; 114 drums lub oil.

From Glassgow:—22 drums lub oil; 30 bundle rivets; 195 bundle joists; 40 bundle channels; 90 bundle plates; 303 bundle tank material; 206 cases soap; 105 cases bolts nuts; 70 cases newspaper; 75 cases beer; 190 cases ali; 53 cases wine; 335 cases whisky; 42 cases machinery; 50 bundle tubes; 80 bundle poles; 40 bundle fire clay; 1530 bundle bricks; 1020 nos. cistrans; 218 bundle circle; 120 cases cottons; 50 cases fuel.

S S Gairsoppa Agent M M & Co. from Monluium:—3397 bags rice; 287 pieces teak squares; 1472 pieces teak planks; 892 pieces teak posts; 1373 pieces teak staff 23370 pieces teak scantlings.

From Rangoon:—2720 bags rice; 598 piece teak posts; 21761 pieces teak scantlings; 1560 piece teak planks; 145 cases eatch; 100 bars pig lead; 300 bags beams 150 novgs. empty drums.

From Obient:—32 chests tea; 715 joltas coir rope; 90 joltas coir yarn; 176 bags dry ginger; 525 bags coconuts.

From Calicut:—32 chests tea; 860 jottas coir rope; 1326 jottas coir yarn.

From Allappey:—35 cases rubber.

S S Bankura, Agent M M & Co. from Busrah:—41 pieces old lead 31 bags maize.

From Molumerah:—525 bags poppy nud; 195 bags almonds; 42 bags almonds kernels; 50 bags altari; 41 bags dates; 115 crts. ghee; 165 bales wool.

From Bushire:—277 bags poppy nud; 94 bags al-kervals; 50 bags almonds; 75 bags altari; 52 bags gum traqanth.

From Bahraiu:—303 bags dates.

From Bushire:—1133 bags dates; 83 bags raisin; 153 bales cotton.

From Muscat:—3759 bags dates 172 bags pomagrantes; 41 bags serdines.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Oct. 13.

Our market is officially closed to-day but there was some scattered business done around to Rs. 169 for Broach A/M delivery.

Under Mahajan Association, the business commenced at Ps. 169/8 for Broach A/M delivery and prices declined to Rs. 167/12 on long liquidation.

At the decline there was increased short covering and some fresh buying on reports of damage to cotton crop owing to unwanted heavy rains. Prices advanced to Rs. 169 where both buyers and sellers were friendly and fluctuations narrowed down.

Later on prices advanced to Rs. 170 on strong Liverpool opening at a rise of 7 points.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Oct. 13.

Oct.	92.10+0.80
Jan.	96.90+0.20
April	97.30....

GOLD & SILVER.
Bombay, Oct. 13.

Bar Gold Spot	25	15	0
Aso Delivery	25	15	0
Kartik Delivery	25	10	0
97-Touch Gold	25	8	0
Sovereigns	16	6	0
Central Bank 10oz.	26	3	0
Silver Spot	57	0	0

There is no option business done at present in both Gold and Silver. Forward business in Silver is also difficult.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales.	1931-32	1930-31.
Receipts to date		
12-10-31	2049000	3194000
Receipts Yesterday		
12-10-31	.....	.....
Exports to date		
12-10-31	950000	1532000
Stock at Ports		
9-10-31	3735000	3052000
Stock at Interior Towns 9-10-31	1141000	1099000
Stock at Liverpool		
9-10-31	755000	709000
Visible Supply		
9-10-31	6259000	569000
Quantity in Sight		
9-10-31	3110000	4192000
Quantity out of Sight		
9-10-31	1965000	1606000

BOMBAY PRODUCE.
Bombay, October 13.

Wheat May	4	0	6
Wheat Khandwa	32	40	
Wheat Sarbati	28	30	
Linseed May	6	8	3
Linseed Bold	5	14	6
Linseed Small	5	10	6
Rapeseed June	8	8	0
Castorseed	6	14	0
Cottonseed	2	12	0
Groundnuts	7	2	0
Teelseed	8	6	0
Mowaraseed	5	4	0
Myrabollams	21	0	0
Poppyseed	11	6	0

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Oct. 12.

Interest day to day Loans 4 p.c.
Interest 7 days' Market Loans 4 3/4 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 5 25/32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 6 3/16 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 6 3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6 7/8 p. c.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

GOOD TRADE BUYING

Dullness In Sterling Exchange

Bombay, Oct. 13.

Yesterday both New York and New Orleans markets were closed. The Liverpool cottony futures market remained steady and closed at a rise of 8 points. There was some Bombay buying and trade calling. Fluctuations were few and within narrow limits. Good trade buying however was maintained and the Sterling Exchange was dull. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced by 9 points to 4.59.

East Indian cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 8 points. Egyptian cotton futures ruled steady and closed at a rise of 6 to 11 points. The Alexandria market was steady and closed at a rise of 14 to 3 points.

REUTER'S LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

On the Liverpool Cotton Exchange during the week under review Spot prices were fairly active.

Futures fluctuated in accordance with Sterling Exchange movements, nevertheless, the market has shown more life in view of more cheerful Manchester advices.

Thursday's Bureau Report failed to stimulate outside interest to any extent, although crop indications are greater than was gnerally expected.

The market is displaying a steady tendency at the present moment.

Business on the Egyptian section lacks initiative.

COST OF COTTON.

Messrs. Langley and Co. reprint the following interesting extract from a letter of their Texas correspondent:—

"The low prices force the farmer to do his own picking as if he has it done by outside labor the cost of same is 7.50 Dollars per bale; the cost of ginning and bagging is 4.75 Dollars, making a total cost of 12.25 Dollars. He obtains approximately 4.50 Dollars for his seed, making a net cost of approximately 7.75 Dollars per bale. Middling 7/8" is selling at interior points at 5.60 based on October New York at 6.60 so the farmer if he hires pickers gets a net of 4.05 Cents per pound for his crop. Of course if he does his own picking he saves the 7.50 Dollars and the cotton will net him 5.55 cents per pound."

PRIVATE CABLES.

Liverpool.—Market steady on trade buying. Sterling cross dull. Have a favourable opinion in the long run but await political developments.

Messrs. Breul and Co., have received the following cable dated 12th instant (4-52p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Do not look for any material change immediate future, and would suggest purchases in New York an easy markets."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign friends:—

Liverpool.—Lancashire trade buying continued to-day.

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, Oct. 13.

Liverpool Wheat:
Oct. sh. 4|6 3|4d. up 1d.
Dec. sh. 4|9 7|8d. up 1 1|4d.
March sh. 5|0 3|4d, up 1 1|8d.

London Linseed.—
Oct. £8|13|9 up sh. 1|3d.
Market quiet.

London Linseed Oil.—
Oct.|Dec. sh. 15|7 1|2d. up 3d.
Jan|April sh. 16|10 1|2d. — 3d.
Market closed barely steady.

Linseed.—Prices have been firm with a good demand in evidence.

Linseed Oil.—Business has subsided in view of the large available supplies of this commodity.

Wheat.—Prices have been dearer mainly on a smaller world production than was expected, particularly European crops. A fair amount of business was done in spite of exchange difficulties.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Oct. 12.

	Opening	Closing.
October	4.26	4.24+.03
November		4.16+.03
December		4.16+.03
January	4.21	4.21+.01
February		4.25+.01
March	4.29	4.29+.03
April		4.33+.03
May	4.39	4.38+.03
June		4.41+.02
July	4.45	4.45+.03
August		4.48+.03
September		4.50+.03
October		4.53+.03
Middling Spot		4.59+.09

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Oct. 12.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	3.93
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	4.10
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple)	4.22
Oomra, Good	3.60
Oomra, Fully Good	3.70
Oomra, Fine	3.85
Bengal, Good	3.45
Bengal, Fully Good	3.55
Bengal, Fine	3.65
Scinde, Fully Good	3.55
Scinde, Fine	3.65
Scinde, Superfine	3.75

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Oct. 12.

Sakellaridis.—	
September	—
October	6.71
November	6.87
December	—
January	7.01
March	7.11
May	7.22
July	7.36
October	7.46
F. G. F. Spot	7.10

LONDON SILVER.
London, Oct. 12.

Silver: Speculators bought and sold. Business small market is quiet.
Spot 17 1/2
Forward 17 11/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, Oct. 12.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £5-6-9.

MONEY MARKETS

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Oct. 13.

B. C. RATE:—
T T 1/5 23/32.
D D 1/5 3/4
LONDON:—
Banks selling T T 1/5 3/4 Oct. Nov.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 13/16.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 23|32 Dec.
Banks buying T T 1/5 13/16
Banks buying D D 1/5 7/8.
Banks buying 3 Mos. 1|6 5|32. Oct.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/8 Nov|Dec.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/32 January.
NEW YORK:—
B.C. Rate T T 352.
Banks Selling T T 352
Banks Buying T T 345
PARIS:—
Banks selling D D 692.
Banks buying D D 762.
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 174 nominal.
Banks buying 60 days 160.
HONGKONG:—
Banks selling D D 88 1|8.
SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling D D 113 1|4.
SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling D D 158 3|8.
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 70.
CROSS RATES:—
New York|London 12th inst. Closed.
Shanghai|London 13th inst. 1|7 7|8.
Japan|London 2|6 3|4 12th inst.
London|Paris 98.25 12th inst.
London|Belgium 27.50 12th inst.
London|Switzerland 19.75 12th instant.
London|Italy 74.25 12th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold 10th inst. £5-7-0; 12th instant £5-6-9.
Silver London Ready 10th inst. 17 7|16; 12th inst. 17 1|2.
Silver London Forward 10th instant 17 5|8; 12th inst. 17 11|16.
Silver New York Ready 10th instant 30 1|8; 12th inst. Closed.
LONDON DISCOUNTS:—
3 Mos 10th inst. 5 25|32 per cent 12th inst. 5 25|32 per cent.
6 Mos 10th inst. 6 3|16 per cent. 12th inst. 6 3|16 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 6 per cent.
MONEY:—
Call 5 per cent.
3 Mos 6 per cent.
6 Mos 6 per cent.
Tone:—Easier.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, Oct. 13.

	Bales.
Khandeish	54
Central India	110
Berar	42
Central Provinces	204
Dhollera	195
Broach	199
Cotton	804
	Cwts.
Wheat	1,602
Linseed	424
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	42
Gingellyseeds	613
Poppyseeds	197
Groundnuts	24,447
Castorseeds	12,290
Rice	3,631
Myrabollams	37
Cottonseeds	2,570
Gram	351
Joowar	2,233
Maize	198
Barley	1,578
Bajree	273
	Tons.
Coal	529

SALE LAST TWO DAYS SALE

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SALE PHONE 23523 SALE

STOCKS & SHARES.

MILL SHARES STEADY ON RISE IN COTTON

Tata Hydros Improve On Better Dividend

Bombay, October 13.

The Share Market ruled steady with improved buying in mill shares influenced by the rise in cotton prices. Present rains are likely to do serious damage to crops and while this factor is likely to advance prices of cotton and other crop, at the same time, it will add to the poverty of agriculturists which is bound ultimately to restrict demand for cloth. This fact is likely to have adverse effect jon the textile industry and it is unwise to buy mill shares on reports of damage to crops. The political situation is still uncertain and there is scarcity of money. In the face of this situation there is little likelihood for any investment buying. Tata Hydro ordinary shares advanced on better dividend. Tata Steel ordinary shares were steady at Rs. 29|4. Cement shares were in good demand but Bank and Railway shares remained neglected.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
Bombay, Oct. 13.

Bombay Dyeing 672, 78.
Century 95, 102, 3, 2.
Colaba 73.
Crescent 57.
Fazul 325, 24, 30, 27, 23.
Indore 307, 8.
Madhowji 10.
Nagpur 278, 83, 82.
New Great 115, 22, 23, 25.
Pearl 177, 85, 84, 85.
Simplex 56.
Swadeshi 213, 17.
Burma 335, 40, 36, 41.
Hydro 111, 9, 10.
Tram 106, 100-5.
Deff. 325.
Ord. 28-8, 29-2, 28-14, 29-4.
Bundi 14-4, 14.
Indian 172, 71, 77, 76.
Alcock 95.

MILLS.
Bombay, Oct. 13.

100 Ahm. Advance	241-4
50 Apollo	1-2-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	2-8
500 Bom. Cotton	95-0
250 Bombay Dyeing	678-12
250 Bradbury P.	127-0
250 Bradbury	135
100 Century	202-8
500 Central India P.	405
100 Central India	282-9
100 Colaba	73-12
100 Coorla	115
100 Crescent	57-8
250 Currim.	46-4
250 David	80
250 Dawn	420
200 Ed. Sassoon	30
1 E.D. Sassoon D.	0-3-6
100 Elphinstone P.	30
100 Elphinstone	3-2
250 Fazulbhoy	328-12
100 Finlay	66-4
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	82-8
1000 Hindustan	1290
100 Indore-Malwa	308-2
250 Jamshed	3-0
50 Kastoorchand	7-5
100 Khatau	60
100 Kohinoor	115
250 Laxmi	700
100 Madhowji	10-8
250 Madras United	260
1000 Maneckji Petit	700-0
100 Meyer Sassoon	20-0
1000 Morarji	310-0
50 Mysore	97-8
200 New Great P.	130
200 New Great	125
100 New City	43-12
250 Pabani	97-8
250 Pearl	185
100 Phoenix	270
10 Premier	1-0
100 Shapurji	6
1000 Sholapur	1540
250 Simplex	50-10
100 Swan	65
100 Swadeshi	217-8
25 Tata P.	18
25 Tata	21-4
500 Vishnu P.	577-8
500 Vishnu	1140
1000 Western	657-8xd.

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	63
50-25 Central	13-10
£10-5 Eastern	62
500 Imperial	868-12
500-125 Imperial Cont.	215
100-50 India	73-4
5 Union	3-0-0

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi	14
70 Gwalior	58
250 Indian	176-4
100 Katni 1st P.	102-8
100 Katni 2nd P.	102
40 Katni Def.	595
100 Katni	153-12
10 Punjab P.	8-10
10 Punjab	7-3
100 Shahabad	171-4

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	7-6
15 Jupiter	8-12
15 New India	15
200-100 Oriental	1480
10 Vulcan	4-11

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	100
1000 Andhra Val. P.	975
1000 Andhra Valley	530
50 Bom. Tram P.	61-12
50 Bom. Tram	100-5
100 Tata Hydro P.	103-12
100 Tata Hydro	110
1000 Tata Power P.	1066-4
1000 Tata Power	333-12

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	872-8
100 Amritsar Patti	96-8
100 Central Province	70-4
100 Dho. Barramati	75
100 Guzrat	39-8
100 Mandra Bhoa	50
500 Tapti Valley	560

MINING.

10 Central India	0-5
10 Shivrajpur	11-8
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	106-8
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	47-12
30 Tata Steel D.	325
75 Tata Steel	29-4

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	95
250 Bom. Steam P.	200
250 Bom. Steam	180
50 Bom. Telephone	40
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2-9
125 Bombay Burma Old	341-14
50 Bom. Burma New	119-6
100 Ind. Bleaching	132-8
15 Scindia	6-1-0
3 1|2 p.c. Govt. Paper	51-2-6
5 p.c. 1045-55 Tax Free	90-8

TATA OIL MILLS QUOTATIONS: EX-GODOWN BOMBAY.
Bombay, Oct. 13.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 418 per ton.
Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18 per case of 34lbs.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 100 per ton.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1931

INDO-EAST AFRICAN RELATIONSHIP.

—o— NEED FOR CLOSER CO-OPERATION.

(From Our Correspondent.)
DARE SALAAM, Sept. 27.

Out of a world of intelligentsia in India, there are hardly few who care to inform themselves of the events happening opposite the shores of their homeland. East Africa, stretching along the western flanks of the Indian Ocean, needs the tender cares of Mother India. Thsi African land is pregnant with problems which call the attention of the resources of India.

Before an intelligible synopsis of the East African problems could be given, it is necessary to point out that inspite of the fact that there is strong relationship of India with East Africa relationship which is capable of intensive and extensive development full of vast promises both to home people and to the East African colonies—little effort has been made in the past to regulate and systematise that relationship which dates far back to more than a century when the western powers had little known of Africa. Is it not lamentable that even in the official circles of the Government of India, it is, for instance, not known that Dar-es-salaam is the capital of the Mandated Territory of Tanganyika and not a town in the Kenya Colony? It is needless to multiply instances which betray the ignorance in India of places and things immediately across her shores.

It has been found necessary that this article should be confined to explain the relationship of India with East Africa and since it is the first of the series of articles that would be published in the columns of the "Bombay Chronicle" to rouse India's public interest in East Africa, advantage would be taken to make the subject as much an interesting reading as possible.

Commercial relations between India and the East Coast of Africa existed long before the British traders came in contact with these shores. Indian immigrant population mainly of merchants scattered all over the Eastern coastal belt and Zanzibar and carried on brisk trade with India. They purchased product of the country for export to India and sold to the African natives such commodities from India as cotton piece goods, wire, glassware etc. When on the 22nd October, 1889, a German Protectorate was proclaimed East Africa, the Indian commercial settlements received greater stimulus and trade continued to expand. The main trading operations were since done by the Indian immigrants in East Africa and formed a connecting link between the natives and the European commercial settlements. The Indian trader largely contributed to the growth of internal trade by creating demand among the savage native races for various commodities of import. The civilising influence of the Indian merchants elicited a tribute from Dr. Schnee, Governor of the German East Africa, in 1914, who though in other respects was strongly biased against the Indian immigrants, admitted officially that "for the present the Indians are indispensable as middlemen between European firms and producing and consuming natives." The Indian community, in fact, had become a dominant economic factor under the German administration of East Africa and in 1912 the census returns showed the numerical strength of the Indian population as 8,784.

EFFECTS OF WAR.

The most important chapter of the development of the relations of India with East Africa opens with the outbreak of the Great War on August 4, 1914. During the early operations in the East African theatre of war, the British forces suffered heavy casualties and no re-inforcements were available to them from any sources inspite of the fact that the territories of German East Africa were surrounded on all sides by territories under British Administration, such as Kenya, Uganda, British West Africa, Nyasaland, Rhodesia and South Africa and by the territory under the administration of the allied power Belgium. German raids along the frontiers of the adjoining territories during the first year of the war were so numerous, constant and successful, that it soon became apparent that the British forces could not hold their own unaided. Meanwhile negotiations were going on with the Government of India for military aid. On the 25th August, 1915, India's leading unit arrived at Mombasa and the rest of the expeditionary force was directed on Tanga, the northermost German port. Though proper estimate is not available, it has been officially stated that 52,339 troops were provided by India on the East African front of whom only 5,403 were British and the rest Indian. It is a fact that Indian troops that were despatched to East Africa during the war far exceeded the combined numerical strength of the troops of the British and their Allies employed on the East African front. Indian troops fought valiently shoulder to shoulder with the white troops against the German forces and took a formidable part in securing East African colonies for the British Empire and the humanity at large. More than 15,000 of India's gallant soldiers lost their lives in the East African campaign and perhaps more than 30,000 from among the carriers and non-combatant ranks. Wonderful tribute to the chivalry of the Indian troops is due if it is recalled that within five months of the arrival of the re-inforcements from India, most of the German territory in East Africa came under the occupation of the British. On 22nd December, 1916, Sir Horace Byatt was appointed the British administrator of the occupied territory. After the termination of the war, British administration in East Africa was consolidated and the old German territory was handed over by the Allied and Associated powers to Britain under a Mandate for administrative purposes.

INCREASE IN INDIAN POPULATION.

Since after the War, Indian population in East Africa has been steadily increasing and Indian vested interest greatly developing. Census returns for 1925 showed Indian population to be Kenya Colony and Protectorate 26,758; Uganda Protectorate 9,176; Tanganyika Territory 9,411; Zanzibar 17,000 and Nyasaland 1,000. Latest figures of the various sections of the East African population will be of interest from the point of view of comparison. These are approximately as follows:—

KENYA COLONY AND PROTECTORATE—	
Europeans	16,000.
Indians	28,000
Arabs	12,000.
Others	6,000.
Natives	3 Millions.
UGANDA PROTECTORATE—	
Europeans	2,000.
Indians	11,000.
Natives	3 Millions.
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY—	
Europeans	7,000
Indians	28,0000.
Natives	5 Millions.
ZANZIBAR ISLAND—	
Europeans	500.
Indians	25,000.
Arabs	22,000.
Natives	200,000.
NYASALAND—	
Europeans	2,000.
Indians	1,200
Natives	1¼ Millions.

Altogether the Indian population in the East African colonies under the British, Belgium and Portuguese administrations is comprised of about 125,000. They are engaged in various kinds of pursuits such as shop-keepers, traders, importers and exporters, agriculturists, bankers, landlords, contractors, engineers, mechanics Government and Railway officials while some belong to the learned professions such as lawyers, doctors and journalists. Indian colonists in East Africa have generally always maintained close relationship with India and have always looked back home as the asylum from where comes the perenniel flow of inspiration. They usually go back to India for change of climate and otherwise maintain close touch with the events in India.

More than half a dozen newspapers in East Africa form a strong bulwork to educate and inspire Indian public opinion about the happenings in India, besides attending to the usual routine of local affairs. The East African papers are on the exchange lists of most of the newspapers of India and vice versa.

NEED FOR CLOSER CO-OPERATION.

At the present moment, the Indian community in East Africa is thoroughly strongly engrafted on the soil of this continent not only as a commercial class but also as producer and investor. Indians of East Africa have now come to acquire strong political attachment in the colonies. They have continually agitated for their political equality with the British subjects of European extraction. Like all other colonies where Indians have gone to settle, Indians in East African have always maintained some kind of organisation for political, social and religious purposes and generally for the economic interests of the people in the colonies concerned. The East African Indian National Congress with headquarters at Nairobi (whose General Secretary is Mr. Isher Das and President Mrs. Sarojini Naidu) is the chief political organisation which functions through liaison with the Associations in other parts of the East African colonies, each of which also separately maintain their own local headquarters.

WANTED EFFECTIVE PROPAGANDA.

Questions in regard to political and economic requirements of East Africa from the point of view of the development of the interest of India and the local Indian community need special treatment which will in due course be made. There are other multifarious matters which arise from time to time in these colonies which require the attention of the Indian people and the Government. These also wil be gradually brought up in the columns of the "Bombay Chronicle" in the hope of seeking co-operation of India's industries, capital, political and commercial organisations for the common good of India and the colonies. What is badly needed in India is strong and regular press which constantly brings East African matters to the notice of the public and creates an interest which may be capable of exploiting the resources available to our people for the expansion of the home industries and for widening the political and economic relationship which naturally exists between India and the East African colonies. Relevant articles in these columns of the "Bombay Chronicle" will be specially addressed to the industrialists, capitalists, politicians and statesmen and all those ladies and gentlemen at home who wish to see Greater India strong with the strength of India.

A PLEA FOR CLEAR THINKING.

Mr. R. Iyengar's Address To Students.

(Special Cable.)
LONDON, Oct. 12.

"A plea for clear thinking", was the title of an address by Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar before the Indian Students Union with special allusion to the important issues before the Round Table Conference, including Dominon Status, the right of secession and the constitutional aspects of defence and financial questions.

Lord Jellicoe Ill.

(Special Cable.)
LONDON, Oct. 12.

Lord Jellicoe is suffering from abdomenal trouble. His condition is giving cause for anxiety.

KATHIAWAR MAHILA PARISHAD

Dates Shifted Earlier.

(From A Correspondent.)
AMRELI, Oct. 12.

Kathiawar Mahila Parishad meets here on twenty-ninth and thirtieth October under the Presidentship of Rani Bhaktilaxmi Gopaldas Desai. Dates published before are now fixed earlier owing to the change of Dates of Kathiawar Youth Conference which meets here on the 27th and 28th inst. under the presidentship of Syt. K. F. Nariman. Prominent leaders such as Mrs. Kamladevi Chattopadhya, Kasturba Gandhi and Sjts. Manilal Kothari, Meherali are expected to attend.

POONA DEPRESSED CLASSES MEETING.

Mr. Vadwalker Corrects "Inaccurate Reports"

Bombay, October 13.

Mr. S. L. Vadwalkar, Organiser of the Social Equality Army of the Depressed Classes of Bombay has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"In view of the inaccurate reports appearing in the papers of the meeting of the Poona Depressed Classes held at Poona on the 11th instant under the presidency of Mr. S. J. Kamble, I wish to state the following facts. On the invitation of the organisers, I attended the meeting as the representative of the Depressed classes of Bombay. A handful of Congressmen were also present, and tried to address the meeting but they were hooted down whereupon they left the meeting shouting "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai" which evoked counter-cheers of "Dr. Ambedkar-ki Jai." The meeting then passed a resolution expressing confidence in Dr. Ambedkar, and condemning the policy pursued by Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Malaviya at the Round Table Conference.—A.P.

AGRAWAL MAHASABHA

Preparations For 13th Sessions.

(From A Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, Oct. 12.

Opposition has been started by the die-hard section of the Aggrawal community to the All-India Aggrawal Mahasabha, a reformist and representative body, which is celebrating its 13th sessions in Calcutta. On the 24th, 25th, and 26th inst. Preparations are in full swing and great enthusiasm prevails among youngmen, who are determined to make it a success. Prominent public leaders of All-India fame, and experts on educational, economic, and political problems are invited to attend the Conference. Delegates from all the parts of India are expected to muster strong.

The special features of the Conference will be that a social drama will be staged and essays on economic and commercial and educational subjects read. A spacious hall of the Calcutta University has been engaged for the purpose. Great efforts are being made, through the press and the platform, to make it a success. A special number of the "Aggrawal" will be published on the occasion. The Mahasabha commands the confidence and sympathy of all sincere nationalists lovers of the country and community. Preparations are also made for the All-India Marwari Youngmen Conference.

THE NEW ANGLO-INDIA.

Dr. Sudhindra Bose in the course of a letter to the "Hindu" writes:

J. R. Glorney Bolton, an attache of the staff of the "Times of India" (Bombay) informs the American readers through the pages of the New York "Nation" that there is now a new Anglo-India. It is credited with being better educated, and is less desirous of show, privilege, and rank.

The old Anglo-India, according to this scribe of the Bombay paper is all for privilege and prestige. It is characterized by "its snobbery and middle class flunkeydom, its sadistic persecution of men whose only crime is their youth." They regard the advocacy of Indian reform as shameful betrayal.

Mr. Bolton contends that Lord Irwin, unlike Lord Curzon, had no sympathy with show and ceremony. It was the idol of the new Anglo-India. But the new Viceroy is considered to be a showman, and there are to be many gorgeous and grand functions. Will the flunkeydom of old Anglo-India assert itself once more? "Modern India wants no show," warns Mr. Bolton. "She has heard of the working of democratic America. She has seen a Mahatma win the loyalty of the masses not by a regal show of power, but by the apostolic simplicity of his mission and daily life. Briefly, she believes that show exists not for the benefit of Indians, but for the satisfaction of middle-class Europeans, who are never likely to be received in London society and so resolve to make the best of the opportunity, which hitherto, the helplessness of Indian opinion has provided for them."

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S CAR WRECKED.

Motor Smash On Ambala-Karnal Road.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 13.

Details are now available of a serious motor smash in which the Commander-in-Chief's car was practically reduced to a wreck. It is stated that a new Chrysler Sedan which was being driven by Sergeant Jewell of the Second Armoured Car Company, Royal Tank Corps and carried the Commander-in-Chief's house keeper Mrs. Wilson and Lady Chetwode's maid, came across a bull on the road between Ambala and Karnal on the way from Simla to Delhi. In the attempt to avoid the bull the car swerved, resulting in the bursting of a rear tyre. The car thereby fell on its side, causing injuries to all three occupants, including the chauffeur. The roof of the car was smashed in, the front part of it having taken the brunt of the smash, and the window panes were shattered.

Mrs. Wilson, who is lying in the Hindu Rao Hospital, was seen by a representative of the Associated Press. Describing the incident, she first wanted to thank the bus driver and passengers who picked them up on the way after the incident for their timely help and assistance. Proceeding she said: "Several Indians who were in the bus tore off their pagries and made them into bandages to dress our wounds. I do not think the car was being driven overwhelmingly fast, and when it turned over on its side, I was pinned under the luggage.

"PERFECT DEARS."

In a few minutes the Indians in the bus, who were perfect dears, tore off their turbans and after bandaging us took us to Karnal in the bus for first-aid. The doctors at Karnal were very kind and rendered us first-aid. I am still dazed and remember little. We were so bad that we had no time to think of anything or anbody, and lay groaning. Being very shaken and hurt, people would not tell us anything of the car."

Dr. Greenway, Resident Surgeon Hindu Rao Hospital, told the Associated Press representative that Mrs. Wilson and the maid were suffering from bruises and contusions, and were mentally shaken. The condition of the driver, who has been transferred to the Military Hospital, suffering from concussion of the brain, is considered serious.

MRS. WILSON AND MAID PROGRESSING.

Dr. Greenway also stated that the Comptroller of the Commander-in-Chief's Household, who was following in another car, reached Delhi earlier than others and arranged for the removal of the damaged car.

Mrs. Wilson and the maid are making satisfactory progress.—A.P.

PRINTER AND PROPRIETOR OF GANDIV PRESS ARRESTED

Copies Of Books And Bills Seized.

(From a Correspondent).
SURAT, Oct. 13.

Mr. Ishverlal Vimavala, printer and proprietor of the Gandiv Printing Press has been arrested, under Sections 117, 302, 350 and 395 of the I. P. C. for printing and publishing a book, named 'Viplavni Vato.' A search was also made by the police and nearly 100 books and the bills for the sale of the said books have been taken away.

Crushed Under Train

(From Our Correspondent.)
CAWNPORE, Oct. 12.

Last night, it is learnt, a man got crushed under a B. B. & C. I. Railway train which was coming from Fatehgarh at Naraman Bridge between the stations of Mandhana and Kalyanpur.

A huge snake has been causing much trouble for the last few days in Gwaltoli, where it has killed one man and some beasts. It has not been killed so far.

WOMAN DEVELOPS MALE TENDENCIES

Curious Phenomenon At Patna

DR. HIRSCHFELD'S EXPLANATION

PATNA, Oct. 12.

A peculiar case of a Hindu woman, who was examined in the Patna Hospital and who developed male characteristics after the birth of her fourth child, was brought to the notice of Dr. Hirschfeld.

The facts briefly stated were that soon after the birth of her fourth child the woman had oedema of hand and feet, and three or four months after she noticed that she was putting on fat rapidly, her voice deepened, hair grew on her forearms, arms, legs and abdomen. Later she had beard and moustache. She had no important illness in the past and she had before a feminine appearance and was tall and thin.

The genital system on examination disclosed that uterus was slightly atrophied and clitoris enlarged like a rudimentary male genital part. There was also a small mass palpable in the right groin.

Interviewed by our special correspondent for his opinion on the subject, Dr. Hirschfeld said that it was a very interesting case because the sex changed after the fourth child.

The reason for such transition was that the sexual glands of the body had different influence on the same basis. The basis of both sexes was the same. Every body was at first bisexual and had bisexual possibilities. They had sexual chemistry in the body and the change that happened was not due to anatomy but to chemistry.

Questioned if a bisexual person can both impregnate and conceive the doctor said that scientifically it was not possible and no proof had been brought to his notice so far though such cases could be read in ancient books. A person could be bisexual in "form" but not in function."—"Indian Nation."

OBSTACLES IN INDIA'S FREEDOM.

Debate On Jinnah's 14 Points.

(From Our Correspondent).
LAHORE, Oct 12.

A lively debate, on Mr. Jinnah's 14 points, took place on 11th instant, in which many M.L.A.'s Advocates, and professors participated.

Pandit Nanik Chand, M.L.C., who initiated the debate, said that if 14 points were accepted, India would never realise her cherished dream of freedom. Dr. Khalifa Shujjauddin said that the 14 points were vital to Muslim interests, that they could not surrender any of the points, that the separate electorate was essential for promotion of Muslim culture. Mr. Puri, M.L.A., said that the 14 points had become political nuisance like section 144. Lala Shamlal, Advocate, was for yielding to Muslims' demand because those who could show generosity, had nothing to fear. Prof. Malik said that the 14 points were in fact reduced to one point and that was to keep Hindus and Muslims in water tight compartments. He had great admiration for Mahatma Gandhi, but he asked, "Could Gandhiji even dream of people like Aga Khan and Sir Shafi hurrying to his side to offer Satyagraha?" Prof. Abdul Majid said that it was better if Mahatma Gandhi came back empty handed than that he should compomise wih separatists and reactionaries Muslims who were biding their time, they were waiting for Tories to come to power and then there would be an alliance between the Tories and Toadies.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM IN MIRAJ STATE.

Public Demand Law-Making Power And Control Over Purse.

(From A Correspondent.)
MIRAJ, Oct. 12.

The state constitution committee consisting of officials has proposed a council of 25 eleven elected, 6 nominated and 3 officials with the dewan as the ex-officio president. The Deputy President will be nominated by the chief of the State. Chief's privy purse, sums to dependents, cost of tours, expenses on workshop, relations with paramount power, public revenues, taxes, maintenance of law and order vatans saranjams and salaries of State servants, are completely excluded. The Council cannot even discuss them. The law making power will remain with chief as if the council did not exist.

The resolutions of the Council will be only recommendatory. The public on being asked to make suggestions proposed a Council of 17 elected, four officials and four nominated members. The chief to start with will nominate the first President who will be then elected from the elected members. All subjects and the budget, excluding privy purse, relations with paramount power, chief prerogatives saranjams to be voted upon by the Council provided one third members assent to move resolution regarding public revenues taxes, maintenance of law and order. Percentage of privy purse of the nett revenue to be determined and embodied in the regulation by the chief. Six months ordinance making power has been reserved to the chief.

The public would not be satisfied unless their suggestions are accepted. They are anxiously awaiting the result

"Position Of Hindu Mahasabha Vindicated"

BRITAIN MAKING CAPITAL OUT OF COMMUNAL DIFFERENCES.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 10.
(BY MAIL).

The Secretary, Hindu Mahasabha has issued the following statement to the press:—

"The communal bickerings have been wrapped up; and Mahatma Gandhi and other nationalist leaders of India, to whom the country is dearer than their particular community are now face to face with the fundamental political issues. So far the communal settlement was a condition precedent for the grant of political demands of India by the British, but now the settlement of political issues is the condition precedent for the grant of communal demands of communalists.

The position of the Hindu Mahasabha is vindicated. Dr. B. S. Moonje, the working President of the Hindu Mahasabha, had been holding out to the Muslim leaders, ever since the All-Parties Conference, which was held on the 26th and 27th February 1930, at Birla House, New Delhi, under the presidentship of Sir A. P. Patro, that he undertook to grant all the Muslim demands within 24 hours of the grant of Dominion Status, but the Mussalmans would not agree to it. But now the Muslim leaders have backed out, and refused to support the demand of Dominion Status to India. We are glad that the force has ended, and we are face to face with a clear issue whether the British Government is at all going to hand over to Indians the power to rule their country. From the Premier's speech one cannot but deduce that the British Government is making capital out of communal differences. Communal differences there are, and they are bound to be until a foreign third party is in the dominating position, and itself is struggling and striving every nerve to perpetuate its domination in one form or other. Undue publicity is being given to the Hindu-Muslim differences by tactics unbecoming of a civilised nation."—A.P.

Nagpur 11.—Owing to heavy rains and floods a house in Kondali near Nagpur collapsed on Friday last, killing four persons instantaneously. Two persons who sustained serious injuries were taken to Mayo Hospital, Nagpur.

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